CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Easton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 224-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Easton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 224-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 180. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	24th July	27th Aug.
Burma Maru	A Kobayashi	29th July	12th Aug.
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	13th Aug.	27th Aug.
Honolulu Maru	T. Inoue	29th Aug.	12th Sept.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Sept.	27th Sept.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 3155. Ballard Road, Bombay.

TRIAL SOLICITED. TRIAL SOLICITED.

CHANDIRAM METHARAM.

ESTATE BROKER and COMMISSION AGENT.

134, Medows Street, Fort,

Residence:

WASSIALMAL BUILDINGS, Top Floor, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

undertakes to sell and purchase landed Properties in BOMBAY CITY and SUBURBS.

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can be arranged on valuables immediately. BUNGALOWS, FLATS and OFFICES, VACANT PLOTS and GODOWNS can be arranged on rents.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible] August	NARKUNDA*	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGARX	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA *	10,911
6th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIAX	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

F. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologna shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons
3rd Aug.	MANDALA	8,246
23rd Aug.	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA	8,900
13th ,,	MERKARA	8,236
27th Oct.	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
12th Aug.	KALYAN		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
19th ,,	SOUDAN		
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		
6th Sept.	MANTUA		
9th Oct.	NARKUNDA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	MANTUA	10,902
4th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
3rd Aug	BARJORA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
4th Aug	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
7th Aug.	VITA	Karachi direct.
9th Aug	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	3rd Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8780	4th Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalapalaka	7870	10th Aug. 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ceylon Maru ..	B. Matsukura	4,905	19 July	3 Aug.
†Yojin Maru ..		5,735	4 Aug	15 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	J. Saito	6,037	31 July	12 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada....	5,245	11 Aug.	25 Aug.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata....	5,191	16 ,,	28 Aug.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kokubi.	5,817	28 Aug	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakura Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5,813	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK. LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,19,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	Rs. 2,43,55,585
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

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NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl.60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Fund	Fl. 75,000,000	,, £6,250,000

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EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA, BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macasear	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore. CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

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W. J. DeGRAAN, Manager.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE. 48, Churchgate Street.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
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Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND, Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ...	Rs.	40,000,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	,,	85,00,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc., ...	,,	85,50,000
	,,	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD. BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

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Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Mutra, Rae Bareli Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...		,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...		,,	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ...		,,	1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE: 5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row. Branch Manager: V. G. Creber. Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell. New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

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CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

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SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

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SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java-, Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.

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SIAM
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.

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R. J. DUFF. General Manager.

INSURANCE.

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Speedy settlement of claims.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

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BANKERS.

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(Incorporated in Holland.)

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Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djooja,	Soerabaija
Kota Radja,	Soto
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon

JAPAN.—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agents.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.

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J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. 20, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 6TH AUGUST, 1922, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay View" on Kettridge Road, Cuffe Parade, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, Colaba, very valuable household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marable top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, upholstered drawing room suits, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, rich vases, carpets, iron bedsteads mirror and plain door almiras, clothes and gown dresses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, sofas etc, etc.

The property of A. J. Ennis, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

Auctioneers, J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1922.

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WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE to get openings for youngmen (14 As.); How to Grow Riches (Re. 1), CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rangmahal, LAHORE.
A R4426

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, experienced in electric line. Apply immediately to Box No. 8420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4473

WANTED.—A SHORT HAND TYPIST, non-Gujerati preferred. Apply to Box No. 8416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4467

WANTED—A FACTORY MANAGER, one with long experience of factory management only should apply. Good prospects for really capable man. Apply Box No. 8421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4476

WANTED—Respectable INSURANCE AGENTS, Fire, Marine, Motor Car and other risks in principal towns of Guzrat and Kathiawar. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents, The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., for Guzarat and Kathiawar.
A R4422

OLD established European Import House wants First Class SALESMAN for the sale of steam engines, boilers, electric motors, transmission, lathes, etc. Only first class men, who have worked before in this capacity for many years with success, need apply to Box No. 8415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4466

WANTED.—FOUNDRY SHOP CHARGE-[illegible] for the Engineering Workshops at [illegible] with previous experience. Salary 125 to 150 according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. Railway Co., Ltd., Park Town, Madras.
A C13903

SALARY Rs. 100—250 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED.—Energetic RENT COLLECTORS with good references able to work hard in collecting rents on the outskirts or centre of Bombay, on the temporary staff of this office. The remuneration of the appointment is pay Rs. 40 plus War Allowance Rs. 20 as long as it is admissible per month plus commission payable under the Trust Rules now in force which can be inspected at this office. None but those who are able to furnish security of the market value of Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes or Port Trust or Municipal Debentures need apply to the LAND MANAGER, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
A R13893

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES in Clive Street, Calcutta, the heart of the business quarter. Apply Box No. 8422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R13902

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, H[illegible] ROOMS at Rose Cottage L[illegible] gaon. Apply HAJEE JOOSAB H[illegible] RIF.
C R4479

AVAILABLE lock-up GARAGE at [illegible] house Road. Next to Wellington Mews. Apply Judah and Solomon, Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street.
C R4479

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED.—Gentlemen for lodging only. Rate Rs. 10 p.m. Rooms well ventilated and fitted with electric lights. Best water convenience. Apply MANAGER, CUMBALLA CLUB, Raghavjee Purshotham Building, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
F R4465

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FOR SALE.—Fully equipped. DISPENSARY in a thickly populated Gujarati Locality. Near. Cloth Market. Rare opportunity for a Doctor. Apply Box No. 8405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R4452

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13453

CHOICEST ENGLISH PEACHES, delicious and beautiful, daintiest dish for any table, 6 lbs. net for Rs. 10; Very delicious Greengage Plums or Nectarines, 6 lbs. for Rs. 9. All fruit carefully picked and packed in scientifically made boxes and sent carriage paid. SHAMLAL & Co., Quetta (Baluchistan). Telegram: "Fruit."
GA R4387

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. all charges included. Apply P. MACKAY, Duff Dunbar Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Mackay, Kulu.
GA R4428

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13 Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHAN-ISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation), Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13682

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO EARN.—We stock Machineries of every description. Our rates are low in consistence with the quality. You will save considerably by dealing with us. Enquiries solicited. Representatives required to canvass business in Life Insurance and Machineries, on liberal terms. THE UNION ASSOCIATION, Nasirabad Cantonment.
K R4444

FOR SALE.—BRAND NEW 14 and 18 lbs. Rails, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 20 H. P. Vertical Boilers, 16ft. London Bros. Screw cutting lathes, No. 2½ Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 21" sensitive Drilling Machine, Secondhand 30 H. P. 2' gauge Locomotive, 6 and 10 Ton Road Rollers, 6, 8, 10 and 20 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines, 24" Log Frame, Circular Saw Benches and several screw cutting Lathes. Inspection Invited. B. D. DERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"ENDEAVOUR," Calcutta.
K 13914

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PEIMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Peiman System.
L C13573

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of the past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application, GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R4434

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

[illegible]CELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE.—With glass screen (pieces) at bargain price. Apply A. VIANELLI & Co., Chowpatthy.
N R4474

SPORTS.

66 PER CENT !

RACING EXPERT'S Clients received the following Selections last Saturday—5 WINS—Honeysuckle, Toonah, Hatchel, Flaming Orb, Nicety: 11 PLACES—Ajeel, Lord Durham, Jerwan, Steel Blue, Criadillo, Woorali, Brixworth, Floreal, Blackwater, Undies, Latiff Write to Post Box No. 599, G.P.O., Bombay.
S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order. Stock can be had from Messrs. TREACHER & CO., Hornby Road and Cumballa Hill and Mr. M. A. JOSEPH, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R4189

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the lease of Barytes and Limestones on or before the 30th August, 1922. For particulars apply to S. K. ROY, M.Sc., B.L., State Geologist, Alwar (Rajputana).
T C13662

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
R3723

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates with in 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

WANTED.

WANTED—An influential INDIAN FIRM to act as Agents in Bombay for first class British Life Office of old standing. Good terms for guaranteed business. Apply P. O. Box 763.
A C13803

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th July, 1922.
C13899

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. C. S. RANGASWAMI has as and from the 31st day of July, 1922, severed his connection from our firm.

BATLIVALA & KARANI,
Share and Stock Brokers, Bombay.
C4419

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on 15th September 1922, for the supply of Bridge Sleepers for the year from 1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1924.
Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
TA C13896

THE BOMBAY COMPANY LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. A. D. M. Clarke has ceased to be a Managing Director of this Company from to-day.
Notice is also given that Mr. J. F. Macdonall has been appointed a Managing Director of this Company.

for the Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C13908

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that the interest and responsibility as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani Shares, Stock and Exchange Brokers has leased as and from the 1st of August, 1922, and that henceforth he will carry on business as Messrs. KARANI & CO.,

NUSSARVANJI PIROSHAW KARANI,
Examiner Press Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C4477

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1922, large crowds of people are expected on Chowpatty Sands from about 5 p.m. onwards in connection with the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak.
The public driving between Malabar Hill and Queen's Road, if they wish to avoid the risk of their cars being held up, are advised to proceed via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Gamdevi and Kennedy Bridge or via Gibbs Road, Gowalia Tank Road and Kennedy Bridge.

P. A. KELLY,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C13913

THE PLANATE MILLS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy as director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To Appoint Auditors or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th day of August, 1922. to the 22nd day of August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C13906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. LD.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.
The Share Registers of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to the 9th August, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 26th July, 1922.
C13900

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "AWA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st July from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

SALE OF ATTA.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has a stock of approximately 23 maunds of atta which he offers for sale.
2. The atta is unfit for human consumption, but fit for animal food.
3. The atta can be inspected in I. T. Division, Bombay Castle and forms of tender obtained from the undersigned.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank Receipt or G. P. Notes as earnest money at the rate of 10 per cent on the total value of the offer made.
5. Tenders should be deposited in the Tender box in the Office of the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 7th August 1922.

(Sd.) J. RICE, Captain,
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Company.

Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 28th July 1922.
TA C13901

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half-year ending 31st March, 1923, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on the dates specified:—

Particulars of Tenders.	Date of opening Tenders.
1. For the supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries to Royal Indian Marine Vessels in Bombay Harbour	17th August, 1922.
2. For the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores at Bombay	24th August, 1922.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.
The quotation must be shown in words as well as in figures, and total at foot of each page duly completed.
The names of Tenders must be typed or hand printed on the first page of the tender form.
All samples required must be supplied free of cost.
For particulars see Notice No. 6679/Est., dated 14th July, 1922, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 26th, 27th July and 3rd, 10th and 17th August, 1922.

(Sd.) H. M. SALMOND,
For Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
C13739

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Captain S. B. VENU GOPAL, late of Poona Hindu Inhabitant, a Captain in the Indian Medical Service, residing at the time of his death at Poona in Disrict Poona Decease. For the use of benefit of Madan Gopal, son of the deceased Captain S. B. Venu Gopal, a Minor and limited to the period of his minority.
Bai MANORAMABAI, widow of Captain S. B. Venu Gopal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 21st day of July, 1922.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13911

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 DAILY 10 P. M.
The Bombay Public have given such an ASTOUNDING RECEPTION TO
CHAPLIN'S GREAT COMEDY
"THE KID"
that we have been compelled to retain it
ONE WEEK MORE!
The great charm and appeal of
"THE KID"
makes it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
CHARLIE'S ATTEMPTS
AT BABY REARING
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED!
It is a delirium of inconsequent Joy!
AND THE KID HIMSELF IS
Jackie Coogan
His amazing ability and personality is the rarest treat that has ever
BEEN GIVEN TO BOMBAY!
Booking at Rose's till 1

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"SHE LOVES AND LIES"
From the Story of the same name by Wilkie Collins.
HEADS I WIN—TAILS YOU LOSE, THAT WAS THE GAME SHE PLAYED

THE EMPRESS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH
A DAILY CHANGE
A DAILY CHANGE
A DAILY CHANGE
with the Indian Classics
and
The World's Best Productions.
A picturisation of the old Indian Mythology and Religious Belief Produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films.
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
TO-DAY
Tuesday August 1st ..."Romeo and Juliet"
Wednesday August 2nd..."Julius Caesar"
Thursday August 3rd ... "Merchant of Venice."
Friday August 4th .....Fun Friday, Comic Programme.

THE EMPRESS

To-day only Tuesday at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
Romeo and Juliet
FEATURING
FRANCIS BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLEY BAYNE.

THIS WEEK IS THIS WEEK DIVINE.
And the Leading Theatre of Bombay offers
AJAMIL
PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR Co.
AJAMIL a victim of so-called society, out-casted, dishonoured, disliked became a vicions man. But He once uttered the name of NARAYAN without knowing its significance. See the change that resulted at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Next Week. BHISHMA PRATIGNA from the MAHABHARAT.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau. Chodavaram Virag District.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3.30 p.m.
FOURTH INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"
(in 15 Episodes)

ARROW FILM CORPORATION OFFERS
The Blue Fox
WITH
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 10. THE CLOSE PURSUIT.
" 11. THE WILDS OF ALASKA.
" 12. THE CAMP OF THE CHARKAS
GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

Are you prepared
For a REAL SURPRISE & A SENSATION?
Here's something smart for you!
"ZIGOMAR"
has again appeared with his "Z" Gang
See "ZIGOMAR" in
"Zigomar Vs. Nick Carter"
(2nd Series), of "ZIGOMAR"
together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery
"The Evi Eye"
Episodes 5 and 6, featuring
the World's Lightweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD
A Double Bill Extraordinary
Times and Rates as usual
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
For the first time in India. The greatest Classical Photo-play
GANGAVATARAN
or
BHAGIRATH-GANGA
in 6 Reels
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
Featuring Miss Patience Cooper
Scnaerio written by Pundit Tulsi Dutt Shaida.

Pathe Gazette & Pollard Comic

DIALY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 2nd August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP
Friday 4th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR
Satur. 5th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 6th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Mon. 7th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Proprietors.
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Company, are requested to send in their particulars of their debts, or claims to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month of the date of the date of this notice, after which date no such claims will be admitted, and the Liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company.

A. A. DHARAMSY,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 1st August, 1922.

13909

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between our clients VAIDYA PANDIT HARIPRAPANJEE and SWAMI ACHINTYA BHAGWAN and one VAIDYA KASHIRAM TULARAM for carrying on the business of the manufacture and sale of Indian and Native drugs and medicines at Ghatcooper under the firm and style of "Bhaskar Pharmacy" and "Shri Bhaskar Bheshaj Bhandar" has ceased and determined so far as regards the said Vaidya Kashiram Tularam from 3rd June, 1922, and the business is being and will be carried on by our clients on their own account. The said Vaidya Kashiram Tularam has now no right to represent or to act on behalf of the said Bhaskar Pharmacy and the Shri Bhaskar Bheshaj Bhandar, whereof our client are the sole owners and the public are warned against so dealing with the said Vaidya Kashiram Tularam.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1922.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS Co.,
Attorneys for Vaidya Pandit Hariprapanjee and Swami Achintya Bhagwan.

C13912

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4810 of 1922.

(1) TIRATHDAS GHANSHAMDAS BAJAJ, a firm carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Barbhoya Mohalla, without the Fort, (2) DOULATRAM GANSHAMDAS CHARBIA also a firm, till lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

SADHUSING UDHASING of Bombay Multani Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business as Asolasing at Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay and now residing at Calcutta ..... Defendant.

To

SADHUSING UDHASING,
The defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit is adjourned from the 11th day of July, 1922, to the 8th day of August, 1922.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1922.

Yours truly,
KANGA & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13910

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited.

The TRINITY ELECTRIC SYNDICATE .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp the Sitting Judge in Chambers made on the 27th day of July, 1922, the date of the hearing of the Petition for the winding up of the above Company fixed on the 4th day of August, 1922, has been charged from that date to the 11th day of August, 1922, the said 4th day of August, 1922, being a public holiday.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1922.

SABNIS, GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT.
Attorneys for the Petitioners abovenamed.

C13897

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of EBRAHIM CASSAM JOOMA, of Bombay, (Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gowli Moholla, without the Fort a landed proprietor widower ..... Deceased.

DAWOOD EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant the only nephew of the deceased a Furniture Merchant, residing at Nakhoda Molla without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Nnight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-two and in Tirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 25th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13895

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, July 29th.

Total in Sight			10,751,000
Egyptian Visible Supply			389,000
East Indian ,,	,,		153,000
American ,,	,,		2,002,000
Other ,,	,,		312,000
Total Sales			28,000
East Indian Sales			200
Total Speculation			—
,, Export			—
East Indian Export			—
,, ,, Stock			28,000
,, ,, Forwarded			1,300
,, ,, Actual Export			—
,, ,, Imports			2,800
,, ,, Speculation			—
American Afloat			53,000
East Indian Afloat			13,000
Total Afloat			125,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		—
,, ,, to Continent		—
Futures at New York July		21 42—05
,, ,, Oct.		21 35—05
,, ,, Dec.		21 21—07
,, ,, Jan.		21 18—09
,, ,, Mar.		21 70—05
Spot Cotton, at New York		21 50 Unchgd.
,, at New Orleans		20 96—98
Futures at New Orleans July		20 81—07
,, at New Orleans Oct.		—
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		10 1/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		69 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 29th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Very	
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th instant.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	53
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	52
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers	54 3
Tone :—Steady.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 115 Ex.
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£ 18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 3/8
Tone of Rapeseed :—Steady held.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Buyers	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug. Quoted	£ 18 7/8
Linseed Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 20 1/8
Tone :—Inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£ 63 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	90
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 59 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119 1/2

SAVE MONEY !

Do not throw away your Razor Blades after using them for a few days only.

Make each blade last you for three months or more by using

TARANTELLA,

THE BEST & SIMPLEST STROPPING & GRINDING MACHINE

for

Gillete and Velet Safety Razor Blades

Price Rs. 3/8 each.

Sole Agents :—

D. MOHANLAL & Co.,
Jackeria Masjid, BOMBAY.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Sept.-Oct.	10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	7 3/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/9
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

July 31.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points lower in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 478 and advanced till Rs. 481 on scattered buying. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 473 on selling by prominent Marwari Bull operators, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 473. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 474½ advanced to Rs. 475½ and declining to Rs. 470½ closed at Rs. 472. F. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 538 and going up by a rupee declined till Rs. 533 Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 458 and went up to Rs. 462 on buying by Bull operators. It then dropped to Rs. 454½ on Jobbers and offices selling the same rate ruling at 4 p.m. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 430 and declined to Rs. 424 in sympathy with selling in Oomra September F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 355 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet on Saturday last. Japan Exporters were not buying anything and about 1,000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay, July 31st

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	472
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	528
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.	350
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	422
,, ,,	Sept.	452
Southerns	July/Augt.	500

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31st

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	473
Fully Good Broach	July/August	533
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.	360
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	494
,, ,,	Sept.	454
Southerns	July/Augt.	503

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31st.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	395	375	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	470	450	435
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	510	490	475
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	495	475	460
M. G. Broach	546	526	503
Southerns		513	493

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th July 1922.

Cotton	3541 Bales.
Wheat	6017 Cwt.
Linseed	5256 ,,
Rape, etc.	413 ,,
Gingellyseed	903 ,,
Poppyseed	219 ,,
Groundnuts	584 ,,
Cartorseed	4017 ,,
Rice	200383 ,,
Myrabollams	121 ,,
Cottonseed	9245 ,,
Mowraseed	1937 ,,
Gram	1178 ,,
Juwar	541 ,,
Masur	136 ,,
Barley	Nil
Bajra	319 ,,
Coal	6983 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31st

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	347
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	270
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, July 31st.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
nseed, Brown Bold	14 4 0	14 14 0
Tinseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	17 0 0
Leelseed, Gejar 75-25	77 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gejar 50-50	71 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	7 6 0	7 14 0
Barley	49 0 0	— —
Castorseed	81 0 0	12 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	36 0 0	5 8 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 0 8
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 1 9
Linseed, May	14 4 0
Linseed, Sept.	15 6 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 31.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 26/13/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/13/6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 31.

S S Awar Maru, Saito, Kobe.
S S City of Norwich, Myles, Glasgow.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S City of Karachi, McArthur, Marmagoa.
S S Glentworth, Macknea, Hull etc.
S S Othello, Barcen, Hull etc.
S S Gogra, Farmour, Colombo.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

Steamer British Holly for Mahomerah.

S S Awa Maru :—The N Y K steamer Awa Maru, 3,47 tons, Captain J Saito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Norwich :—The City Line steamer City of Norwich, 4346 tons, Captain M Myles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Glentworth :—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Glentworth, 3510 tons, Captain A M Macknea, will sail to-day from narbour for Hull, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Othello :—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3277 tons, Captain L C Barcen will sail to-day from narbour for Hull, etc., with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

July 31.

S S Circassia for Liverpool :—500 bales East African cotton, H M Menta and Co; 24 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd; 1625 cwts oil cakes, K J Danu; 1203 cwts myraballams, C Jivanlal and Co; 800 bales groununut oil cakes, B Hari Lele; 2000 cwts myraballams, B Damji and Co; 5 packages woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow :—1000 cwts Mauritius cane-sugar, E D Sassoon and Co; 640 cwts linseed oil cake, Indian General Trading Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles :—2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for New York :—19 cylinders empty, The Bombay Ammonia Ref. Stores and Packing Co.

S S Falkenfela for Antwerp :—40 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 350 cwts clean cotton, fly, C Peraj and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4 bundles Persian lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd; 866 cwts copper wire, 1295 cwts copper cable, Lalji Naranji and Co; 605 cwts clean cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 85 cwts clean cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.

S S Foyle for Antwerp :—6000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 2000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Foyle for Leith :—60000 cwts cotton-seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp :—400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 165 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co (I) Ltd.

S S Frankenfels for Ghent :—55 bales clean cotton fly, K Thacker and Co.

S S Frankenfels for Middlesborough :—200 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Levanzo for Genoa :—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Levanzo for Barcelona :—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Campania for Dunkirk :—2000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Mantola for Hamburg :—55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Egremont for New York :—2 cases Muna cane sticks, Owen and Okell; 1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co; 440 cwts casein, C Jivanlal and Co; 10 cwts ganja, T M H Suleman.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe :—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, O M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 469 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama :—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi :—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka :—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

EXPORTS.

July 31.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham and Co :—57 bales cotton fents, 443 bales 2402 cases cottons, 333 cases 595 bales cotton yarn, 34 bales 78 cases yarn, 7 cases 18 bales plain cottons, 37 bales grey cotton yarn, 91 bales 19 cases cotton piece-goods, 51 cases white cottons, 40 cases bleached cottons, 5 cases dyed cottons, 9 cases bleached twofold cotton yarn, 10 coils cotton rope, 5 bales 2 cases woollens, 3 bales cotton wool, 5 cases woollen piece-goods, 3 cases cotton laces, 6 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 1 case handkerchiefs, 620 drums 33 casks bleaching powder, 108 drums caustic soda, 8 drums solid caustic soda, 100 cases 70 kegs 30 barrels lubricating grease, 1 barrel lubricating oil, 740 drums sulphide of sodium, 500 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 20 drums carbolic acid, 4000 bags sugar, 34 cases 4 boxes biscuits, 107 cases toilet soap, 1515 cases common soap, 41 casks tallow, 760 casks 500 bags China clay, 15000 bags fire-bricks, 330 casks fire-clay, 240 kegs paint, 62 cases cigarettes, 4 cases tobacco, 970 cases whisky, 15 cases bottled stout, 45 cases bottled beer, 2 hogsheads wine, 10 cases bacons, 5 cases hams, 29 cases plate glass, 460 bundles bar steel, 41 bundles 26 bars steel, 57 drums 4 casks solid rubber tyres, 170 pieces earthenware, 96 bales paper.

Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92/3.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92/3.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92/5.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Rs. 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T. Rs. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Very Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 349.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 369.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 359.
On Paris—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 270.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 346.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-8.
London Silver ready—d. 35-2.
London Silver forward—d. 35-2.
Tone of silver—Dull—Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$. 4.44 7/8.
French Exchange—Frcs. 54.10.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.40.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 57.20.
Italian Exchange—Liras. 96.70.
German Exchange—Mrks. 2700.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversition Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922—Rs. 100/1.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930—Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The slight disturbance from the Bay has not changed appreciably and the monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula but has been vigorous in Lower Burma. The western depression is more marked to-day in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East of the Punjab hills, Gujrat, Central India west, the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, west of the United Provinces, north of the Punjab, Lower Sind, west of Rajputana and Bombay Deccan, north of Hyderabad. A few falls have also occured in Assam, Kashmir, East of Rajputana, north of Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Megui and Kyaukpyu three inches; Tavoy and Akyab four; Moulmein two; Bassein and Toungoo one; Diamod Island six; Chera Punji one. Cox's Bazar three; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Ranchi one; Mussooree one and a half; Dharampore and Murree one; Rawalpindi three quarters; Hyderabad Sind a quarter; Bhuj one and a half; Surat four. Nowgong and Amraoti one and a half; Saugar three; Seoni Panchmari and Pendra one; Raipur two; Chanda and Jagdalpur one and a half; Mangalore and Belgaum one.

Forecast :—Extension in Kashmir, Punjab, Rajputana and United Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A slight local earthquake was recorded on Simla Seismofraph at one hour fiftyeaght minutes last night.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 31st July. 1921.	1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.01	57.63	62.42	30.16
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.06	53.27	64.77	32.82
Esplanade (Gov. Tel. Hospital)	0.13	54.21	59.01	32.92
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.10	58.00	63.14	34.24
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally. Kawalpindi recorded a heavy fall of 2.52in. and Ambala and Delhi had 1.40in. and 0.27in. respectively. Skies are lightly clouded at Rawalpindi and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west [illegible] division. Jhansi reports 1.87in. Allahabad 0.55in. and Agra 0.30in. Skies are mo[illegible] or heavily clouded and humidity is n[illegible] normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—All stations in Ra[illegible]putana report rain. Bikaner had a heavy fall of 3.10in. while Jaipur had 0.63in. Ajmer 0.10in. Jodhpur 0.37in. Kotah 1.08in. and Mount Abu 1.65in. Skies are moderately clouded and in Rajputana humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jodhpur and Kotah. Night temperature was below the average at Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West and local in Kathiawar. Ahmedabad, Deesa and Neemuch report heavy falls of 2.91in. 1.85in. and 3.45in. respectively; while Rajkot had 0.21in. Bhavnagar Para 0.70in. and Indore 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal in Central India West and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has decreased has been local; Saugor reports 0.23in. Akola 0.37in. Amraoti 0.67in. Nagpur 0.89in. and Raipur 2.53in. Skies are heavily or cloudy and day temperature was considerably lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Light rain has been nearly general, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar reporting 0.29in. 0.20in. and 0.28in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Karwar humidity is in slight defect.

The Bomby Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Belgaum report 0.18in. and 0.85in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions from the Bay have moved to south Rajputana and are becoming less marked. Rainfall has increased in Central India West, Rajputana and the Punjab but has decreased in the Central Provinces. Precipitation has been scanty in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West Rajputana and the west United Provinces, and local in the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and the Punjab. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 2.53in. at Raipur, 2.91in. at Ahmedabad, 3.45in. at Neemuch, 3.10in. at Bikaner and 2.52in. at Rawalpindi. Day temperature was lower than usual in the Central Provinces, Central India West and the Punjab.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to decrease in and about Rajputana and some extension is probable in Sind and the west Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th July 1922.

The slight disturbance from the Bay has not changed appreciably and the monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula, but has been vigorous in Lower Burma. The western depression is more marked to-day in the Punjab. Rainfal has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota-Nagpur, the east Punjab hills, Gujarat Central India east, the Central Provinces, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the west United Provinces, the north Punjab, Lower Sind, west Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Kashmir, east Rajputana and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu three inches; Tavoy, Akyab four; Moulmein two; Bassein, Toungoo one; Diamond Island six; Cherrapunji one; Cox's Bazar three; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Ranchi one; Mussooree one and a half; Dharampore, Murree one; Hyderabad Sind a quarter; Nowgong one and half; Seoni, Pachmarhi, Pendra one and Jadalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	106	88.1	85	..	0	—0.09
Muskat	144.4	91.8	72	..	0	—0.16
Do. th	—	—	—	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.6	82.6	83	..	0.58	—2.12
Rawalpindi	89.7	72.6	8	0.03	8.36	—1.39
Lahore	87.0	77.0	90	2.52	3.72	—3.49
Hissar	90.7	81.2	77	..	4.49	—1.22
Ambala	88.0	77.0	81	1.40	21.84	+10.58
Delhi	87.0	76.1	93	0.27	6.79	—3.94
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	84.5	0.4	93	0.30	9.91	—1.60
Manipuri	92.4	78.1	91	0.55	19.27	+9.95
Jhansi	89.0	77.2	93	1.87	1.78	—2.85
Cawnpore	92.2	81.7	85	..	14.39	+1.16
Allahabad	92.1	79.9	91	0.09	16.49	+0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	108.1	85.0	63	..	0	—1.17
Karachi	84.9	79.6	89	0.05	0.20	—3.88
Ajmer	86.4	75.4	89	0.40	7.53	—1.17
Jaipur	91.5	75.8	84	0.63	9.24	—0.85
Kotah	97.6	77.6	86	1.08	12.54	+0.68
Mount Abu	70.2	66.4	69	1.65	15.45	—10.98
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	83	57.5	89	..	4.57	—4.19
Dwarka	82	79	85	..	4.06	—4.82
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	85.0	76.1	91	0.21	7.00	—5.59
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	75.6	91	0.70	9.20	—2.52
Surat	83.0	75.4	87	0.06	28.36	+2.66
Ahmedabad	95.0	74.9	95	2.91	10.44	+2.96
Deesa	86.1	76.1	95	1.45	7.09	—4.42
Neemuch	86.9	71.9	89	3.45	21.88	+9.15
Indore	77.5	70.8	88	0.50	17.99	+2.68
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.8	73.3	85	..	25.86	+0.26
Saugor	82.5	71.4	96	0.23	28.02	+7.37
Hosangabad	79.4	72.2	95	0.03	22.73	+1.48
Khandwa	81.0	72.3	85	0.04	7.94	—6.12
Akola	79.2	72.3	89	0.37	22.92	+8.05
Amraoti	75.5	73.1	96	0.67	18.33	+2.50
Nagpur	76.7	73.9	75	0.89	19.82	—3.40
Chanda	79.1	72.0	74	0.08	24.89	+0.47
Raipur	77.2	71.1	90	2.53	28.14	+5.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	78.2	84	0.05	37.63	+13.86
Ratnagiri	81.6	74.7	85	0.29	84.32	+18.16
Marmugoa	83.1	75.3	91	0.20	71.43	+9.16
Karwar	82.8	75.5	77	0.28	80.12	+3.46
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	72.0	74	..	8.17	—1.46
Ahmednagar	83.6	69.8	73	..	7.63	—1.43
Poona	79.5	69.4	84	0.18	10.64	—1.73
Sholapur	84.9	70.3	80	..	1.20	+2.01
Bijapur	85.1	70.4	77	..	4.40	—1.19
Belgaum	73.9	67.0	91	0.85	27.81	+2.55
Aurangabad	79.0	68.0	81	0.06	15.07	+2.66
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.8	71.8	73	..	18.32	—3.66
Hyderabd	88.5	73.1	75	..	6.81	—4.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.1	74.6	86	0.54	81.91	+12.10
Calicut	82.3	73.7	93	0.14	83.49	+18.06
Cochin	84.0	77.8	83	0.21	58.24	+6.30
[illegible]DING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] MY-						
[illegible]n	95.1	80.2	68	..	8.32	—1.85
[illegible]ah	91.7	73.8	66	..	0.61	—3.16
[illegible]ah	100.7	70.0	54	..	4.38	—2.45
[illegible]alore	100.2	81.4	54	..	5.21	—0.58
[illegible]alore	81.6	63.1	81	..	5.42	—1.75
Coimbatore

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FRAUDS ON IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

King Emperor
vs.
1. Bhojraj L. Kathuria; 2. Mukundrao B. Vaity.

(Before Mr. Justice Kincaid and a special Jury.)

The two accused in this case are charged under section 420 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code in that they in the month of June, 1921, cheated the Bombay Improvement Trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,352-1 obtained by means of a bogus work order and a bogus bill.

The first accused is a Bachelor of Engineering and was employed as an Assistant Engineer in the Bombay Improvement Trust since the year 1919 and was drawing a salary of Rs. 450 p. m. The second accused was a contractor who had taken many contracts for excavation and earth filling in work in the Improvement Trust.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the first accused.

Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the second accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Briefly the facts alleged by the Prosecution were that both the accused were neighbours at Mahim. The Improvement Trust has various schemes among which there are schemes 6 and 57. Scheme 6 is in the North Scheme 57 is in the South Earth filling in work and excavation work had to be done and was going on in scheme 6 since the beginning of 1921. This work was done partly by contractors and partly departmentally. There were various officers in charge of the scheme viz., the Chief Engineer, Deputy Engineer, Senior Assistant Engineer and Junior Assistant Engineer. In June 1921, Mr. Watson was Chief Engineer, Mr. Prabhavalkar was Personal Assistant to him, Mr. Kynnersly was senior Assistant Engineer and Accused 1 was Junior Assistant Engineer in charge of scheme 6. Mr. Attawar was subengineer and Mr. Dhadphale was an overseer. Work is given to contractors by means of a work order which fixes the rates for work to be done and the nature of the work. These work orders are in triplicate. After the work order is given, the spot where the contractor is to work is pointed out to him. When the work is finished, measurements are taken by the overseer and there measurements are entered in the measurement book and signed and certified by the overseer. Afterwards on these measurements a bill is prepared and the measurements certified by the overseer are accepted by the contractor and the amount entered in the bill according to the rates fixed in the work orders. All this is done in presence of the contractor. In the Bill itself reference is made to the W. O. under which work is done. After the Bill is signed by the overseer and the contractor, it is sent to the office and goes to the Assistant Engineer who after veryfying signs the bill. Assistant Engineer puts in the rubber stamp allocating it to the particular scheme where work is done. It then goes to the Chief Engineer who signs it. It then goes to the audit office and eventually a cheque is made out and handed over to the contractor.

It so happened that about the 8th of September, 1921. Mr. Watson and Mr. Kynnersly were going on leave. Accused 1 [illegible] Mr. Prabhavalkar the personal [illegible] told him that he wanted the bi[ll] by Accused 2 passed quickly as [illegible] (No. 2) was pressing for pa[yment]. Prabhavalkar asked Accused 1 to [get] measurements and get Mr. Kynnersl[y's] ture. However as Mr. Kynnersly wen[t away] a bill for Rs. 14,657-1-6, relating to W. O. [illegible] in Book 19 and the measurement book were placed before Mr. Prabhavalkar. On referring to the measurements Mr. Prabhavalkar thought that they were rather peculiar and sent for Accused 1. But as he was not there, he sent for Mr. Dhadphale the overseer who had certified these measurements. Mr. D. was questioned about them when he denied all knowledge about them and denied his signature to the bill and said he had nothing to do with general earth filling work. So Mr. P.'s suspicions were aroused and he stopped the inning of a cheque and waited till Mr. Watson returned. After Mr. Watson's return about a fortnight after, the measurement book, of Accused 1 was referred to and it was found that on page 10 of that book there were measurements taken in respect of w. o. 617 of 5-11-20 and they showed depths of 9" or 9"-6 which did not exist in scheme 6. So the W. O. 617 was referred to and it was found out that that w. o. referred to work in scheme 57 and so such work was ever done in scheme 6 by the contractor Accused 2. As regards this W. O., a bill for Rs. 13,052-1 was there and Accused 2 had drawn a cheque for that sum on 28th June 1921. This bill also was signed by Accused 1 and Mr. Dhovphale's signature as the overseer certifying these measurements were found in the measurement book and the Bill. Mr. Dhadphale's denied his signatures on both these documents and it was alleged by the Prosecution that Mr. Dhadphale's signatures were forgeries as the body of both these was in the handwriting of Accused 1. The matter was then placed in the hands of the C. I. D. and inquiries were made and it was ascertained that in the Banking account of Accused 1 a sum of Rs. 8,352-1 had been paid in on that very day by Accused 2.

Accused 1 and 2 were therefore charged in that they conspired to cheat the Improvement Trust and cheated the Improvement Trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,352-1 by means of a bogus work order and a bogus bill, Accused 2 having done no work at all in scheme 6. There were two other charges against the accused one of attempt to cheat in respect of a sum of Rs. 14,657-1-6 and one of cheating in respect of Rs. 12,104-14.

As his Lordship did not want to complicate the charges, the charge in respect of the item of Rs. 13,352-1 was proceeded with. Evidence as regards the bill in respect of which accused attempted to cheat was allowed to be led by his Lordship under Sec. 15 of the Indian Evidence Act. The admission of this evidence was abjected to by Counsel for both the accused and but their abjection was overruled by his Lordship.

The trial commenced on the 21st instant and finished on the 28th instant.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the first accused was that he was an overworked man, had manifold duties to perform in the office and signed the measurement book and the bills in the ordinary course of his duties on the strength of the Overseer's signature on these documents. He did not know whether the work was done by Accused 2 or not. He had not conspired with Accused 2, was innocent and must be acquitted.

The defence of Accused 2 was that W. O. 617 of 5-11-20 was a correct work order for scheme 6 and under that w. o. he had done the work in scheme 6, either on the plot where another contractor Jetha Noga was alleged to have done the work or nearly. He further contended that his bill was a genuine bill for work done by him and the bill produced by the Prosecution to show that Jetha Noga had done the work was not above board, as the w. o. for that bill was made subsequent to the bill and Mr. Irenes, Jetha Noga and Gobindram who were great friends were connected in the preparation of that Bill. It was furher contended that the Trust had not been able to produce a single document to show that the remaining work in scheme 6 was done departmentally. He contended that he was therefore innocent and ought to be acquitted.

The jury after retiring brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against both the accused and two of the jurors recommended Accused 1 to mercy.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that they were rightly found guilty of gross and shameless frauds and sentenced each of the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 6,000. In default of payment of fine each accused was to undergo two years' further rigorous imprisonment. Fine if paid was to be given to the Improvement Trust.

ISSUING FALSE CHEQUES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged S. V. Jones with cheating in respect of Rs. 3,405.

The evidence showed that the accused made various purchases in October last from Messrs. Asquith and Lord and Messrs. Evans Frazer and Co., and some other firms and passed cheques in the name of S. V. Joice, on Cox and Co., to the extent of Re. 3,405, which were subsequently dishonoured.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eleven months rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.

At the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Chabibai Bhugn, aged 13 years residing at Ambawadi, Parel.

Bhugn Rakhma, a bullock cart driver residing at Parel said the deceased was his wife. She lived with him. He last saw her alive at his house at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant, when he left her and went to his work. When witness returned to house in the evening she was missing. He searched for her but did not find her. Thereafter, he saw the body at the morgue yesterday morning. There were no marks of violence on the body. The deceased sometimes had fits and was not of a sound mind sometimes. She went everyday to wash her clothes in a querry hole, in which there was much water. She once told witness that she was tired of life.

Ganput Ganu, a labourer in a querry at Sewri said that the deceased was missing when he returned from his work in the evening. On the morning of the 29th instant he saw the dead body of Chabibai floating in the water in a querry hole. He got the body taken out. The clothes and ornaments were intact, and there were no marks of violence on the body. He did not suspect foul play. She did not say she was tired of life.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in a querry hole, but there was no evidence to show how this occurred.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, concluded the enquiry regarding the deaths of Mahadeo Pocha, Heera Mahadeo and Chiplia Balu, three of the crew of a fishing boat which capsized in the harbour on the 18th instant, and were drowned as already reported.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of deaths from drowning in the sea.

DEATHS FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

At the Coroner's Court the Coroner, concluded the inquiry touching the death of Yesu Ramji, an oil-man employed in the Edward Sassoon Mill, who was found lying dead in the mill Power House under the circumstances already reported.

[illegible] W. Wilson, Electrical Inspector to [illegible]ment, said he inspected the Power [illegible]se in the mill in consequence of a com[illegible]nication received from the Police and [illegible]und everything in order as far as he could [illegible]see. He noticed leakage about two feet from the floor but he could not say that a shock from that was sufficient to cause death. There were signs of dirt-marks on the transformer but the witness could not say that merely climbing on that could not have given the shock that caused death. The man should not have been in the Power House except under proper supervision, and the key should not have been given to the watchman to keep. The shock was probably due to his reaching out to a live wire if he went on the transformer or to a shock from the leakage which was doubtful.

Mr. Kamlakar A. Mazumdar, Engineer-in-charge of the machinery of the mill, said he was not a qualified electrician but he has had a training in that line. He had fitted up the motors, etc., of the mill. He was in the Sizing Departmemnt when he got information of the occurrence and he went into the Power House and found that the man was dead and had injuries on the head. The witness examined the cable and found nothing wrong except that one of the potential wires of the transformer was bent. The witness could not say what gave the shock from which the man died.

Examined by the Coroner, the witness said he kept a key of the Power House and a duplicate key was always left with the watchman at the gate. That key was to be used only in case it was required by the witness's Superior officers or any Inspector from Tatas' establishment.

The jury returned a verdict of death from electric shock from a wire in the Power House, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show in what way that occurred.

The jury remarked that the duplicate key of the Power House should have been in the charge of a more responsible person than a watchman at the gate.

STABBED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the body of Barkia Ananda (12), whose dead body was found on the racecourse at Mahaluxmi on the 17th instant.

Rajabali Abdul Husein and Mahomed Ali Abdul Husein, two Borah brothers in whose shop the deceased was alleged to have last gone, were present at the enquiry.

Harichand and Shanker, cousins of the deceased said they went with the deceased to Null Bazar where the deceased picked up a doll from the shop of the suspects and gave it to Harichand. The first suspect noticed this and following them took possession of Harichand's umbrella. He told them to get six annas and get back the umbrella. He also slapped them and took the deceased to his shop. After some time they returned with Harichand's mother, paid six annas and got the umbrella. The deceased and the first suspect were not then in the shop. The next day the body of the deceased was found.

After further evidence was recorded, the the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to stab wounds inflicted on the

SHIELD FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION MATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The final of the Indian Football Association Shield Competition was played this evening between Calcutta and Dalhousie in a fine weather before an immense crowd. After a very even game in which both sides threatened in turn, Calcutta won by a goal to nil, the only goal of the match being scored amid great enthusiasm in the last five minutes. Calcutta had previously been awarded penalty for what seemed to many doubtful foul against Dalhousie players but the player who took the kick purposely shot wide.

MILITARY AUTOCRACY IN CANTONMENTS.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

The following petition addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India reveals the extent of the autocracy of the military authorities in Indian cantonments. Elsewhere we have commented editorially on the incident:

Registered 327 Bottee Street.
Poona 12th October, '21.

To,
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India, Simla.
Through,
The General Officer Commanding, Poona.

Sir,

As a last resource, I feel constrained to have to appeal to you for protection of my rights and interests, and to place the following facts before you, for your most earnest consideration, with the hope that you will be pleased to fearlessly do me the justice, that my case demands and deserves:—

That I am the agent of bungalow No. 8 Stareby Road, situated in the Cantonment of Poona, and owned by my Sister.

2. That the said bungalow is now in the use and occupation of one Major S. E. Lewis, R.A.M.C. in terms of Section 6 House Accommodation Act II of 1902.

3. That the said tenant in contravention of the provisions of Section 17 of the said Act and Q. M. G. India's circular No. 4203/IV/3 (Q. M. G.) dated 3rd August 1920, and para 447 A. R. I. Vol. II, sublet without my knowledge and consent, half the bungalow to a European Engineer in the employ of an Engineering Firm in Bombay.

4. That had the said Engineer in private employ, been entitled to Quarters in terms of paras 443 and 448 A. R. I. Vol. II, a notice on his behalf would also doubtless have been issued by the Cantonment Authority, in terms of Section 6 H. A. Act II of 1902.

5. That the said sub-tenant without any locus standi, interfered officiously with my workmen, and threatened to pelt them with tiles, with the result that they all struck work, and I had considerable difficulty in inducing them to return and resume work, and thus incurred loss.

6. That as a result of a strong and reasonable protest lodged with Major Lewis, against such unwarrantable and uncalled-for interference on the part of his sub-tenant, who was forthwith ordered to quit the bungalow, Major Lewis got terribly offended, and his next vindictive move, was to ask for unnecessary and heavy repairs, with a view to put to expense.

7. That on receipt of his letter dated 12th April, 1921, requesting me to send men to mend the holes caused in the ceiling cloths of their rooms, by tiles falling through, I at once sent workmen to carry, out the repairs specified by the tenant, who sent his servant over to me conveying his approval of the work done.

8. That he also further requested me to renew the ceiling cloth of the dining hall which I dare say was thoroughly serviceable, and had only two holes in it, caused by tiles falling through, I promised to mend the holes in it, but certainly refused renewal. This irritated him to such a degree, that he ordered his servants to tear the ceiling cloth into bits, and so rendered it unserviceable and beyond repair.

9. That the servants frankly and readily confessed their guilty compliance with their masters orders, but pleaded, helplessness, and so I had the ceiling cloth replaced with the one I had in reserve. Not only this, but I whitewashed the same and colourwashed the whole dining hall. I put it to you Sir, who will compensate me for this wilful and wanton damage?

10. That he then by a letter dated 13th April 1921 made a cat's paw of the Cantonment Authority, and caused them to interfere in this private quarrel with me in contravention of Q.M.G.'s India circular quoted above, and to issue a notice No. 10 dated 14th April 1921 under section 97 of the Cantonment Code 1921 directing me to renew 'all' the ceiling cloths in the Bungalow on Stanley Road.

11. That the Executive Officer in his anxiety to please the tenant, issued the said notice No. 10 dated 14th April 1921, containing requirements, far exceeding the modest demands and expectations of Major Lewis, vide his letter dated 13th April 1921 to the Cantonment Magistrate Poona, and compare it with the notice quoted.

12. That the services of Mr. Sayed Jamirdin Munshi, the Cantt. Overseer were forthwith placed entirely at the disposal of the tenant by the Executive Officer, to report what repairs were required in order to make it appear as the notice itself purports, that the said notice was issued on the initiative of the Cantt. Authority, and not at the instance of the tenant, who thus received strong and unwarranted official support,

13. I again sent workmen, at once on receipt of the notice, and they took down the ceiling cloths, and put them up again in good order, as requested and above all approved by the tenant, as before.

14. That despite my compliance with the first notice, I received a second notice No. 241 dated 20th April 1921 giving me only six hours' notice stating that, the ceiling cloths in the bungalow will be renewed by the officer of the Cantonment Authority, in terms of section 290 of the Cantonment Code 1912. It took the Cantonment Authority one whole day to take down three ceiling cloths, which they left to be put up by me, after repairing the extensive damage done to them by the Cantonment Coolies.

15. That it was pointed out to the Cantonment Authority in my letter dated 21st April 1921, that only in case of a failure to comply with a notice legally issued, the code empowers them to execute the repairs, and to recover the cost, and that in the present case, it would constitute an abuse of law, and a flagrant overstepping of jurisdiction, as the said notice had already been complied with.

16. That the Cantonment Magistrate Poona in the face of my letters 20th and 21st April 1921, issued a third notice No. 14 dated 21st April 1921, under section 19 of the House Accommodation Act II of 1902, to renew, repair, and remove the ceiling cloths in all the rooms of the bungalow wherever necessary, within fifteen days from the receipt of the same. A point for note is that, the Cantonment Overseer himself ordered to take down only three ceiling cloths, and these were already repaired and replaced, after repairing the damage done thereto by the Cantonment Coolies.

17. That the aged Executive Officer took the Law into his own hands, assumed and invested himself with magisterial powers, without the delegation of same to him by the Government of Bombay, and in his ignorance of law and procedure issued a summons on 22nd April 1921, under Section 97 of the Cantonment Code of 1912, for my prosecution before the Cantonment Magistrate, for breach of provisions of the Cantonment Code 1912, in the face of fifteen days time allowed me in the last notice dated 21st April 1921.

18. That I at once had a legal petition drawn up for Rs. 30, by a lawyer on 25th April 1921, and forwarded the same by registered post to the private address of the Cantonment Magistrate, who on receipt of the same, personally inspected the said bungalow, and officially informed me that, the matter has now been settled, and no further action is required."

19. That if the tenant, Major Lewis considered himself aggrieved at this decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, he ought to have applied for a Committee of Arbitration, under section 21 (b) of the Cantonment Code 1921, to decide the question of extra repairs required by him and not at all specified in any of the notices under reference. His next vindictive move was to personally prevail upon the A. C. R. E. M. W. S, Poona, to carry out the additional and extra repairs required by him, but not authorised by the Cantonment Authority, and he paid for them out of my rent, against the provisions of the H. A. Act II of 1902.

20. That an application for the recovery of the rent from the tenant Major Lewis in terms of Section 30 of the H. A. Act II of 1902, was made to Col. Cumberledge, I.A. the then Cantt. Magistrate Poona, who held that the tenant was not at all justified in recovering the cost of repairs which were not specified in the notice, nor sanctioned by a Committee of arbitration, and he forwarded it for necessary action to the General Officer Commanding Poona, who upheld the action of the tenant.

21. That I then petitioned General Sir S. H. Climo, K. C. B. in Command of Poona District, and he very kindly invited me to an interview, vide his letter No. 1920 9/10/Att. 53-8-21. I explained matters to the G. O. C. as I have done herein, and showed him Major Lewis, letter Dt./5-5-21, in which he admitted (1) my having carried out the repairs specified in the said notice No. 14 Dt./21-4-21, and (2) asked for other repairs (not specified in the notice), and (3) threatened to take steps to have the same carried out by the M. W. S. The G. O. C. at once directed his Staff Officer Capt. Le Bas, to write to Major Lewis Stating that, he was not at all justified in recovering the cost of repairs, viz. Rs. 69/9/0, and directed him to refund the major portion of the same to me. To this proposition of G. O. C. to end all unpleasantness, I was perfectly agreeable, in view of Section 95 of the Cantonment Manual. But I understand that, Major Lewis misinformed the G. O. C. Sir S. H. Climo, stating that, my suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 69/9/9, deducted by him on a/c of cost of repairs executed by him, had been dismissed by the Court of Small causes at Poona, vide Head Quarters Poona Distt. letter No. 3515/2/8 Dt. 4-10-21. The real fact is this, I had Served Major Lewis with a notice Dt./23-5-21, of a suit for the recovery of rent illegally and unauthorisedly deducted by him, and this suit was withdrawn by me on 9-9-21, in view of the action of the G. O. C. and also on a/c of the omission by my lawyer to put in a power of attorney. Moreover Major Lewis was not present, in the Court on that day, and how can a suit be dismissed without the parties thereto being heard by the Judge?

In conclusion I beg to request that you will be pleased to direct Major Lewis, R. A. M. C. Poona (1) to refund the Sum of Rs. 69/9/9, illegally and unauthorisedly deducted by him out of the rent, (2) to direct his subtenant to leave the bungalow in complaince with your printed instructions to the G. O. S. C. Div. and Independent Brigades and to refund by way of compensation, the rent realised by him ever since the commencement of his tenancy from the subtenant, as your honour will see that, I had to incur heavy and needless expenditure to suit the whims and fancies of the tenant.

I have the honour etc.,
J. M. THANAWALLA,
Agent.
No. 8 Staveley Road.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEDURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act has exposed the incompetency of the Council in all its nakedness. Practically speaking the Bill has been muddled through the quagmire of of ignorance and illiberality. More of this another time.

Sir, during the discussion on clause 26 of the Bill, the President, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, is reported to have said as follows:—

"This clause formed part of the Bill when it was introduced for the first reading and the first reading was passed unchallenged. It was then referred to the Select Committee who passed it unanimously. It came out unscathed from the Committee and when the second reading of the Bill was passed not a word was breathed against this particular clause." By this Sir Narayen perhaps intends to convey that the clause is proof to discussion because it has passed through the first reading, Select Committee, second reading withiut any discussion on it. Sir Narayen is one of a few Indians who are acquainted with the rules of Parliamentary procedure and as such his opinion is entitled to much weight. With due deference to Sir Narayen, I am afraid that the view he has taken is against the practice followed in the House of Commons. As is obtained in the House of Commons, the actual dealing with a Bill i.e. the thrashing out of the whole Bill in all its details is done during its passage through the Select Committee and before it reaches the stage of the third reading. The report of the Select Committee is placed before the House and the House considers the Bill clause by clause as emerged out of the Select Committee and proposes amendments or additions or alterations. The first reading and the second reading are in effect mere formalities. Here I will quote what Sir Courtney Ilbert, than whom no better authority could be found, says on the point in question. In the chapter on the making of laws, he says that "the first reading is a mere formality. When the question is put that the Bill he read a second time an opportunity is afforded for discussing its general principles as *distinguished from its details.*"

Again the fact that the Select Committee has dealt with the Bill does not preclude, or take away the right of, the whole Council to deal with the Bill. On the other hand every Bill considered by a Select Committee has, according to the practice in the House of Commons, "to be considered subsequently by a Committee of the whole House. On this analogy, the Council has the right to consider the Bill exhaustively. Regarding this Sir Courtney says that "the whole house, sitting formally with the speaker in the chair, considers the Bill as *reported* to it by the Committee and discusses and determines whether any further alterations or additions should be made." It is likely that people who are accustomed to shirk duty will ignore the spirit underlying the practice of discussing the Bill as reported by the Committee, before it is read for the third time. It is absolutely within the competence of the Council to do, to say the least, any with the report of the Select Committee. The power of the Council is unrestricted at this stage.

The Bill has been timed to be read for the third time on Monday next. During the third reading, only formal or verbal alterations are allowed. And yet, the Council is not powerless. It is competent to determine 'whether in its opinion the measure ought or ought not to become law.' If the Council so desires, it can vote against the Bill without violating the established rules of procedure. In view of the fact that the Bill has been muddled through, has not been discussed threadbare, has not been examined into carefuly, the Council has no go other than determine that the Bill ought not become law now.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

July 29.

NAVSARI NOTES.

LIQUOR SALES MONOPOLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, July 25.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Dadabhoy Naroji Association of Navsari to commemorate the anniversary the late Grand Old Man of India. It was presided over by the veteran Gujarati author, Mr. S. M. Desai. After the sacred Jashan ceremony was over Mr. Kadwa briefly narrated the life-story of the Great Indian; and Mr. Chichger recited some of the stirring Gujarati couplets on the life-long patriotic service that Dadabhoy rendered to his Motherland, Mr. Sapal Desai next read in English what the late Justice Ranade had written in praise of Dadabhoy. The president said Dadabhoy was born in Navsari. Mahatma Gandhi, he said, echoed the same doctrine of lawful and non-violent methods which Dadabhoy advocated to attain Swarajya. After briefly narrating the services of Dadabhoy to India the president advised the youths present there to take an active and vigorous part in the uplift of New India. Moving a vote of thanks to the chair Mr. Ratan Tamboli emphasized the encouragement of Swadeshi and the necessity of preventing the huge annual drain of crores of rupees from India.

There has been some liveliness this year at the auction of toddy shops. The bids on shops which had made huge profits last year in spite of the picketing have risen extremely high. It is roughly calculated that the Government has profitted to the extent of about 4 to 5 lacs by this sale.

A keen competition was expected at the sale of Navsari toddy shops, but the actual offers fell short of expectations. The total income here, as calculated from the offers, came up to only Rs. 14,000 which was less than last year's income by about Rs. 7,000. Consequently it was deemed fit to postpone the auction for the 29th. In the meantime, a Parsi, Mr. P. B. Vandriwala, made an offer of Rs. 28,000 porvided he was given toddy monopoly in the limits of Navsari. The Suba agreed to grant the monopoly for one year; but Mr. Vandriwala demanded it for three consecutive years whereupon the Suba postponed the final decision for some time to be able to know the opinion of the Council, without consulting which it is impossible for him to grant the monopoly for such a long period. Such a monopoly will be highly detrimental to the best interests of the consumers, though it may be profitable to the State from revenue point of view. By creating such a monopoly of toddy the Government is making pure and healthy toddy almost inaccessible to the labouring classes and on the other hand is guilty of indirectly driving them to more and injudicious consumption of harmful drinks like liquor, the use of which is greatly restricted owing to pure and cheap toddy being had in the market.

PARSI—MOSLEM UNITY.

In this sacred Zoroastrian month, the believers are strictly enjoined by their religion to take pure vegetable diet on certain fixed days; and on such occasions the Mahomedan butchers, purely out of respect for the Parsi religious feeling, refrain from slaughtering animals and close their shops. This is a healthy sign of Parsi—Moslem unity which is so essential for the uplift of the country!

By this time here almost half the rain of the season i.e., about 30 inches has already fallen which is decidedly more than necessary at this time of the year. Cotton and jawar crop has been spoilt by this excess of rain, while the rice crop is promising. If it now stops raining for sufficient time re-sowing of jawar and cotton will be taken in hand. Fodder conditions are good and tanks and ponds have been all filled up.

"NATIONAL EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to "Notes of the Day" under the heading of "National Education in Ahmedabad" published in your issue of the 24th Instant, I am directed to inform you that the number of pupils studying in the Municipal primary schools of Ahmedabad is 4,105 and not 1,700 as is stated in the "Notes." The average attendence during the month of July 1922 is 2,955 (72 P. C. of the number on rolls). The average number of pupils on the rolls in the Ahmedabad Municipal Schools in the year 1920-21 was 9,000 while in the year 1921-22 it was 8940. It will thus appear that even if the Ahmedabad Municipality had not been superseded the number of pupils in the Municipal Schools could not have been more than 10,000. The Municipal schools have thus been able to keep more than 40 per cent of their former pupils in spite of the strenuous efforts of the organisers of the Rashtriya schools to empty them.—Yours, etc.

P. K. DESAI,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, July 25.

INTERVIEWS WITH M. MAHOMED ALI.

The "Hindu" writes:—

"Bijapur jail authorities refused interviews if they could not be carried on in English by the parties concerned and, as a consequence, the mother and the wife of Mr. Mahomed Ali, who had started to Bijapur, could not proceed to that place as they did not know English. The fact has scandalised the country. Thus, the rule "strikes" the "Leader" as "absurd and indefensible." "India is not England," continues our contemporary, "and the mother tongue of Indians is not English that such a rule should be made. In its practical operation it would result in the denial of opportunities of interviewing Mr. Mohamed Ali to all non-English knowing friends and relatives of his. Has a similar rule been made in the case of other political prisoners? We would like to know in what language interviews with Mr. Mahomed Ali would mave been allowed if he had not known English."

MESOPOTAMIA.

(BY A PARSI).

The future of Iraq is trembling in the balance. We do not know yet what kind of stable Government is destined for the ancient land, sacred to Moslems, Jews, Christians and—Parsis if the latter only knew why and how. Any one who saw the country in 1913 would find it changed out of recognition. Even if the country was restored to Turkish rule the traces of enforced Western civilization by the British will endure long. The Arabs themselves have been fully alive to the economical and commercial advantages which the British have conferred on Iraq. Twenty years of British occupation would have brought the country to the abounding prosperity and the cultural pitch of Egypt. From a literary point of view alone it is not Tunis, Algiers, or Morocco; it is not Persia or Afghanistan; it is not even the colleges attached to the holy shrines of Mecca or Medina nor even the new University of Constantinople which has contributed a share to the revival of Arabic learning worthy of a rejuvenated Islam. The most advanced Islamic land is Egypt. It is in keeping with these traditions of literary activity fostered by the British that the "Times of Mesopotamia", which is still published under the paralysing influences of a censor, has issued a little book on "Historical Mesopotamia" which will not fail powerfully to attract the Indians, especially the Musalmans and others who have followed with passionate interest all that has been said regarding the sanctity of Jazirat-ul-Arab.

The book has fine illustrations of the tower of Nimrod, of the golden domes of Kazmain, of modern Mosul. Of melancholy magnificence is the arch of Ctesiphon, whereby hangs an historical episode of undying interest. The great arch of Khushro is the largest unsupported span in existence. It was built somewhere about 630 A. D. In 1916 the chambers on either side still existed, though in semi ruin. In 1864 twice as much as the vaulted arch remained as to-day. "The Turks authorised the destruction of one wing to provide material for building Sulaiman Park, the nearby village which contains the mosque of Sulaiman, the barber of the Prophet Muhamad."

The monument stands there a reproach to Parsi profiteers and a prey to illiterate villagers in search of bricks. It cannot be years, it is a question of months, before it crumbles to shapeless mass of debris. We shall then have European antiquarians busy carting away the relics to be reposited in the several museums of the West. We can picture to ourselves moving monographs designed thereon by learned Germans to the production of whose works Parsis will doubtless lavishly contribute. But do not the Parsis starve their children in orphanages and send their middle class adrift in search of leaking roofs while alive, and establish rich *wagfs* for the funeral and other rites in perpetuity for their benefit when they are dead?

For nearly four years appeals have been made by Parsi scholars for steps to conserve this fragment of a Sasanian palace and prevent its further dilapidation. But their appeal must, of course, go the way of all supplications which have not the support of covering letters from Europe, flattering the vanity of irascible Knights.

The ten essays contributed by diverse writers, are all of varied excellence. They relate not only to the old world Mesopotamia politically, but describe the Mandaeans, the Yazidis and other minor communities, neither Christian nor Moslem, and of great religious interest. Bashra in the middle ages is a fine chapter and that on the Mosul District will be re-read by many. Indian Musalmans would be tempted to turn into Hindustani the few descriptive pages noticing the diverse holy places of Iraq. To Mesopotamia the Assyrians and Chaldians have bequeathed their mounds, the minor Hebrew prophets have their tombs there, Christian monasticism still flourishes here. Only the temple of fire which dominated all before the seventh century is extinguished and the crumbling pile adjacent to it is the concern of nobody. The official Parsi history of "Zoroastrian Civilisation" dismisses the arch with four lines borrowed from Rawlinson. Moslem, Jew, Christian go on pilgrimage to Iraq. The Parsi awaits an invitation via the parvenue Occident.

It is a fine contribution light, easy, unpretensious, to the great Perso-Arab civilization at which the world has marvelled following the misleading adjective of Sassanic.

BANDRA POLICE COURT.

A PATHAN DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 29.

At the Bandra Police Court, on Wednesday, Sub-Inspector Shunkerrao Samant, of the Andheri Police, placed a burly-looking Pathan, who gave his name as Toti Sheikh Ahmed, before Mr. Deo, First Class Resident Magistrate, to answer a charge under Section 109 (Cr. P. C.).

The Police Officer deposed that he had seen the Pathan at about 10-30 p.m. on the night of the 16th instant, moving about suspiciously on the public road at Andheri. He had no ostensible means of subsistence, and beyond stating that he had come all the way from Peshawar he could give no satisfactory account of himself, nor produce any surety for his good behaviour.

Some of the pleaders, present in Court, urged that because a man happened to be poor and destitute and was a stranger in the land unable to find surety for good behaviour, it would not be sufficient reason to treat him as a criminal, deserving to be sent to jail.

The learned Magistrate taking the circumstances into consideration discharged the accused.

Mr. P. R. Cadell has arrived at Government House, Poona.

His Excellency received the Chief of Sangli at Government House on the morning of July 29th.

His Excellency was present at the Poona Races on the afternoon of the July 29th.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

SYMPATHY OF 4 MILLION WORKERS.

MESSAGE TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A., June 26.

The American Federation of Labor, representing more than 4,000,000 organized workers in the United States, at the convention just closed here went on record as in favor of India's struggle for freedom. Resolutions embodying the sentiment of the federation were presented by James Connell, of the Metal Trades department, at the instance of Professor Taraknath Das, director of the Friends of Freedom for India, and were adopted without dissent. The resolutions read:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor stands for justice and freedom for all peoples; and,

"Whereas, The people of India, one-fifth of the population of the world, are striving to attain their birth right of independence from a foreign yoke by practising Non-Cooperation method enunciated by Mahatma M. K. Gandhi and adopted by the All-India National Congress; and, Whereas, About 40,000 people, including Gandhi and other popular leaders of India were put into jail during the last six months because of their voicing the aspiration of the people: therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor convention in session at Cincinnati express its sympathy to the people of India for their just struggle; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of the resolution be sent to the All India National Congress and M. K. Gandhi of India."

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA ON 15TH SEPTEMBER.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

As Maulana Abdul Majid, President of the Khilafat Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, wires that owing to heavy work and collection of important evidence the Enquiry Committee cannot complete its report by 15th August and since the President of the Congress Committee has decided to postpone the Calcutta meeting to the 15th September, the President of the Central Khilafat Committee considers it advisable to postpone the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee also to the 15th September. All members are requested to note the change of date. A meeting of the Non-violence Committee is called at Delhi on the 19th August. In the meantime a consultation meeting of the prominent workers and members of the Working Committee will be held jointly on the 6th September at Bombay. Gentlemen receiving invitation are requested to attend positively. Important matters, including reports of various Committee and correspondence regarding Greek atrocities and the question of future policy, will be discussed.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IMPRACTICABLE

The Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut, writes:—

The following resolutions among others were passed at the meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, held at Palghat on the 9th instant. This Committee deeply mourns the untimely death of one of its esteemed members, Sjt. E. Ramaswamy Iyer. Who from the very beginning of the Non-Cooperation movement had suspended legal practice and devoted himself to congress work and was holding the office of Dist. Secretary for Palghat, and places on record its grateful appreciation of the valuable help he rendered to spread the aims and objects of the Congress amongst the people.

This Committee unanimously resolves that the name of Sjt. C. R. Das be suggested for the Presidentship of the session of the Congress to be held at Gya in December.

This Committe requests the Congress Working Committee to add two more members—one Hindu and one Mohammadan—to the Committee already appointed to enquire about the Malabar rebellion.

In view of the approaching visit of the Civil Disobedience Committee this Committee records its emphatic opinion that in the present circumstances of Kerala, Civil Disobedience is absolutely impracticable in this province.

This Committee elects Sjt. T. R. Krishnaswami Iver, as a member of the Executive Committee in the place of the late Sjt. E. Ramaswami Iyer.

This Committee resolves that Sjt. M. Gopala Menon's resolution, that Vakils practicing in British Courts should not be allowed to become members of the Provincial Executive Committee be adjourned for consideration to the next meeting.

ERODE WELCOMES PT. NEHRU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

An Erode message says that the Municipal Council of Erode welcomed Pandit Motilal Nehru and other members of the Civil Disobedience Committee on their address printed on Khaddar.

KENYA POLICY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

REPLY TO MR. JAMNADAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., Secretary of the National Party, has received the following letter dated Simla 26th July, 1922, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy has been desired by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge, on his behalf, the receipt of your telegram dated the 8th July 1922, regarding the statement of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the position in Kenya, and to observe that undue prominence seems to have been given to a single passage in Major Wood's speech. The Secretary of State states that the question of the policy in Kenya as a whole is still under consideration and is not yet ripe for an announcement."

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

NAWAB BEGUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 27.

A case is proceeding in the court of Mr. Sharga, Sub-Judge, Lucknow in which the Home Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has brought a suit for restitution of conjugal rights against his second wife Qamar Zumani Begum, widow of late Rajan of Nanpara. The wife has brought a cross suit for Rs. 5 lakhs and 20 thousand which she says her husband received from the Court of Wards, Nanpara, for and on behalf of her which he refused to give her. The Home Secretary, Zoolcader Jang Nawab Bahadur, in the witness box deposed to his family pedigree showing his wife to be his first cousin. His first marriage took place in 1894 and by that wife he had one son and one daughter, the second marriage took place in February 1912 against his wish but by the earnest persuasion of the Rani. The Rani executed a power of attorney in his favour soon after the marriage by which he was to receive 3 lakhs as dowry. Later, another power of attorney was executed in which he was to get sixty thousand from costs money. No quarrel arose between them in Hyderabad. His daughter married in 1916 and Rani bore all the expenses and no quarrel ensued and the Rani joined all the ceremonies. In the document exhibited in the court the plaintiff's counsel said that parts were written by the plaintiff but a part was added by the defendant much later, only to make out the present case. From 1917 Rani systematically refused his requests for money. The case will be resumed on the 28th instant.

BAN AGAINST VOLUNTEERS.

ORDER ISSUED ON GUNTUR CONGRESS WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

A Guntur telegram says that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Guntur, has issued the following order on Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and other Congress workers now in that town:—

"Whereas I have information that in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee of Congress, it is intended to bring into Guntur from outside the district a large number of Congress, Khilafat and other volunteers to make a demonstration and whereas, having regard to the recent history of this district and of Guntur town, I regard the presence of such volunteers as a menace to public tranquility and annoyance to law-abiding public. I hereby, under Section 144 I.P.C. prohibit such Congress-Khilafat or other volunteers from taking any part in public meeting, processions or other demonstrations within the municipality of Guntur or within a radius of ten miles from the said municipality limits from 31st July to 5th August, both days inclusive."

NO MORE WARS.

POONA MEETING OF ALL PARTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 31.

A No-more-war meeting organised on non-party lines was held here on July 29th, the day fixed for peace demonstrations all over the world. The chair was occupied by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President, Poona Municipality, and the speakers included representative men of all parties like Mr. Kamat, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur Kale, M.L.C., Prof. V. M. Joshi and Dr. H. C. E. Zacharias. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting expresses, in union with similar meetings assembled to-day throughout the world, its conviction that the method of war is altogether incapable of settling international affairs and joins in the overwhelming determination of the peoples of all lands that there shall be no more war."

MR. RANGA IYER & MAHARASHTRA CONTROVERSY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 29.

Mr. Ranga Iyer informs that the "Associated Press" summary of his reference in his Lucknow speech to the Maharashtra controversy is misleading. He says "What I said was that there is a great force in the Maharashtra contention to swamp the Councils but there is equally great force in that the Councils should be boycotted." The Congress resolution of boycott should not have in any case mandatory character as the tyranny of majority is the worst form of tyranny. On the other hand Maharashtra should not expect defection in the Non-Cooperation principle and the late Lok. Tilak's whole followers will be the last to bring about any such defection.

GOVT. OFFICIALS & POLITICS.

DELIVERING OF PUBLIC SPEECHES CONDEMNED.

The following resolution, among other resolutions was passed by a majority of twelve to seven at a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held on the 4th ultimo. It was proposed by Mr. Bodas and seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman:—

"That the Council of the Association strongly condemns as a matter of principle the practice of members of the Executive Council and other high officials of Government delivering public speeches on controversial politics and otherwise taking active sides in political questions."

PROPOSED OPENING OF MEAT SHOP.

CHIKALWADI RATEPAYERS' PROTEST.

A letter of protest has been sent to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, by a large number of high class Hindu residents of Chikalwadi (Grant Road), Bombay, in connection with the proposal to open a meat shop on the vacant plot of ground, just opposite Javji Building. The signatories, among whom are several prominent Hindu citizens, write that the Javji buildings are inhabited by high class Hindus, who by birth and religion are strict vegetarians. "In these huge buildings hundreds of such families live; besides there are many shops opposite these buildings. If a meat shop license be given to a butcher, surely it will produce great discontent among hundreds of ratepayers." The signatories to the letter request the Municipal Commissioner not to grant a license for the meat shop for which there is no necessity.

SITUATION IN ITALY.

CONFLICT BETWEEN FASCISTI AND SOCIALIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Rome.—The crisis has produced an unprecedented political event in that Turati, Socialist leader, was received in audience by the King after which the Socialists agreed to cooperate with the constitutional parties. Nevertheless they declined to support a Cabinet in which the Fascisti and the Extreme Right are represented and consequently Orlando has abandoned his attempt to form a Cabinet.

The conflict at Ravenna between the Fascisti and the Socialist has been renewed. The former bombed and set fire to the Byron Hall which was occupied by the Cooperative Societies. In a subsequent street fighting one Fascisti was killed.

ROUT OF IRREGULARS COMPLETE.

PROGRESS OF FREE STATE TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 30.

General Duffy has issued a statement in which he says he is well pleased with the progress of the troops in east and west. Limerick has been cleared from Gaigue to the Tipperary border, and a number of fresh places occupied. The rout of the Irregulars is pretty complete.

EQUITY CASE IN NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT RULING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

New York.—An important ruling has been given in an equity case brought by a company which purchased a German concern from an alien custodian.

The Federal Judge Mr. Land, giving decision, declared that the deed from the custodian transferring the seized property of a German Corporation to another Corporation could, after the war, neither control the goodwill of the seized concern, nor prevent it from resuming business in its own name and seeking trade from its former customers.

PICKETS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Kumud Ranjan Guha and fifteen others who were arrested yesterday while picketing foreign piece-goods shops at Burrabazar were placed on trial to-day before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate. Kumud Ranjan Guha was discharged, his father giving an undertaking that his son would not repeat the offence any more. The other accused were fined Rs. 10 each, in default one month's simple imprisonment. To-day only a limited number of pickets were out, of whom eleven were arrested.

BARDOLI CONGRATULATES MR. G. DESAI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Bardoli Taluqa Congress Committee has resolved to congratulate Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai on his estates having been attached by the Government of Bombay for his taking part in the Non-cooperation movement.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received the Chief of Sangli at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday morning.

His Excellency was present at the Races, on Saturday afternoon.

TRAM SERVICE.

INTRODUCTION OF 1ST CLASS CARS

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

FIRST CLASS TRAM CARS.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved that the second report of the Tramways Committee regarding the introduction of a first class service by the Tramways Company be approved and adopted.

The Committee's report stated:—

(a) That 12 single truck cars be constructed similar in size to those now in use but with a revised arrangement of seats. Such 1st class cars would be painted a distinctive colour and would readily be recognisable.

(b) When the above rolling stock is ready, that a 10 minute service of 1st class cars be inaugurated between Sassoon Dock and the Opera House at Girgaum *via* Bori Bunder and Dhobi Talao.

(c) That this service be run daily from say 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

(d) That an uniform fare of annas three be charged for the whole or any part of it the journey between the points specified above.

(e) That direct tickets will only be issued in such cars and that the carriage of transfer passengers be refused therein except on payment of a full 1st class fare.

The Committee have very carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and they beg to recommend that the Company's proposal be approved subject to the understanding that the 12 first class cars shall be provided out of the new rolling stock to be constructed by the Company and that this experiment of running separate first class units be tried for a year and that should this experiment fail the Tramway Company should consider the question of further trying the experiment either by converting some seats in the ordinary cars into first class seats or by connecting separate first class cars to the ordinary cars as trailers. As regards the proposal to levy a fare of 3 annas per passenger on the first class cars the Committee recommend that the proposal be approved on the understanding that children between 3 and 10 years of age shall be charged half the rate, *viz.*, 1½ annas and that children under 3 years shall be carried free of charge.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said the present service was very miserable. Unless the number of cars was increased public inconvenience would continue. Besides, the introduction of first class cars would interfere with the ordinary public service. The Tramways Company were anxious to meet the convenience of the middle class only, a class which can well afford to use hack victorias. He therefore moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconding the amendment said if the Tramways Company could build new twelve first class cars they could as well construct new ordinary cars for the convenience of the poor class. Besides, financially, he was afraid, it would not be a success as the first class cars would not be patronised. It was his experience that even in railways out of every hundred only fifteen first class seats were occupied.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CARS.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said the report was prepared by the Committee in its present form as they had not the advantage of getting any information from Mr. Moberly, Engineer of the Tramways Company in regard the conditions that prevailed in the continents of Europe, in America and in Calcutta. He had recently visited Calcutta and made personal enquiries in regard to the conditions prevailing there and he found that they had the same amount of rolling stock as they had in Bombay, but the service was more satisfactory. In Bombay they had 276 units, *viz.*, one car running singly or two cars running together, that made in all 511 cars. In Calcutta they had 271 trail cars consisting of two cars, one had a motor and the other a trailer. First class seats were very few and the charges were five to six pices for distances in ordinary cars and seven to eight pices for the first class. For transfer tickets the charges were two annas for ordinary seats and three annas for the first class. He thought if they introduced first class cars in Bombay, the project was sure to prove a failure. He therefore moved an amendment that with reference to the second report dated the 28th June, 1922, by the Tramways Committee the Corperation are of opinion that first class tram cars running by themselves as recommended in the report cannot prove a success; that the Bombay Tramways Company be requested to arrange (1) that first and second classes run together and that (2) the fare for the first class should not exceed that for the second class by more than 50 per cent.

Mr. J. M. Mehta seconded the original proposition. The victoriawallas were often impertinent towards the public and the introduction of first class cars for the middle class was quite necessary. Besides the experiment was only for a year and it was not likely to militate against the interests of the masses.

CONVENIENCE OF PEOPLE.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said the submerged people had to wait for cars for an inordinately long time. Unless the communication provided for the citizens at present was increased it was not right for the Corporation to support the report of the Committee.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the accommodation provided at present was not likely to be reduced. If the Tramways Company thought that it was not going to be a financial failure the Corporation would not lose anything by passing the original proposition.

Mr. Boman-Behram said the first class cars intended to be introduced were to run from Sassoon Dock to Opera House which meant that it was only for the convenience of a certain class of people. He was therefore in favour of a first and second class service for the whole city.

Mr. R. D. Hughes moved an amendment that the Tramways Company be requested to arrange first and second class cars to run together as trailers and that the proposed penalty on transfer tickets be not imposed.

Mr. Delves seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hughes said if transfer tickets were refused to first class passengers, a passenger travelling from Sassoon Dock to Flora Fountain would have to pay three annas from Sassoon Dock to Museum and from Museum to Flora Fountain another sum of three annas, thus for a short distance he would have to pay six annas.

On taking votes the original proposition and all other amendments were lost except that of Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna which was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee has issued an appeal for an army of volunteers to carry on Intensive Khaddar Propaganda in the Ward. In the course of a leaflet issued by the Council of the Committee it is stated as follows:—

Residents of Bombay in General and of Girgaum Ward in particular are invited to note that the "D" (Girgaum) Ward Congress Committee have now made arrangements through their Volunteers.

To supply Charkhas and Accessories, Cotton slivers and Khadi.

To purchase handspun yarn from those who are prepared to sell it.

To receive free gifts of handspun yarn to the Committee or the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

To get handspun yarn woven into Khaddar.

Volunteers will be visiting residential quarters from time to time and the public are invited to Communicate to the Volunteers their needs regarding Charkhas, Slivers, and Khadi. Volunteers have been instructed to render every possible assistance.

Charkhas:—are available at the office of the Girgaum Congress Committee.

Slivers:—are available at the same place.

Yarn:—(Handspun) will be purchased by the Girgaum Congress Committee at varying rates according to counts. Those willing to sell their varn should either send the same to the Girgaum Congress Committee's office or communicate their wish to the volunteers, who will arrange for the sale.

Khadi:—Will be supplied by authorised Volunteers.

Those wishing to get their (not less than 15 lbs. at a time) yarn manufactured into cloth can have the same done either at the Girgaum Committee or directly at Belgamwalla's Weaving Factory, Forbes Street, Gowalior Tank Road, by paying the bare manufacturing costs.

Orders for any of the abovementioned articles can be placed with the Volunteers who will deliver the same at the purchaser's door.

The Girgaum Congress Committee earnestly appeals to the public freely and fully to avail themselves of the services of the Committee which will be only too glad to render every possible assistance to the public in fulfilling the constructive programme which has been placed before them by the Congress.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Howrahs and Clives having improved considerably during the week end, the undertone of the market all day has been better. Other jute shares attracted rather more attention, Alliance in particular being firmer. Cottons were steady but very few shares changed hands. Bansjorah, Gopalichuck, Raneegunge and New Beerbhoom were all asked for in coal section Burrakurs were again very scarce and Talchers remained steady at 9. Beyond a small turnover in British India Corporation ordinary, Fairbairn Lawson, Behar Rice and Indian Iron and Steel there was very little doing in industrials. A large parcel of Burma Finances changed hands at 2-6. Imperial Banks contributory were firmer with a few sellers. Fully paid was again on offer. The following were the closing quotations:—

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 91.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 65 c.d.

Cotton:—Agra United 6-10 (auction), Bengal Nagpur 450, Dunbar 371, Kesoram 12.

Jute:—Alliance 553, Champdany 130, Clive 37, Craig 7-10 s 1, Dalhousie 332, Hooghly (pref) 12-8, Howrah 45-12, Kankinarrah 477-8, Khardah (pref) 85, Lansdowne 282, Northbrook (pref) 101, Nuddea 60, Orient 182, Reliance 44-4.

Coal:—Bansjorah 37-12, Bansra 10-4, Baraboni 15-12, Bengal Girdih 20-4, Burrakur 37-8 s 1, Century 4-2, Gopalichuck 16-8, New Tatturya 12-10, Raneegunge 53-8, Samla Govindpur 11-4, Sendra 20, Standard 70-8 f u d Sowardih 8-4, Sutikdih 10-12, Talcher 9-4.

Miscellaneous:—C P Cement 5-6, Frank Ross 7-4, Lister Antiseptic 4, Hume Pipe 2-14, Indian Iron and Steel 52-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 4-4, Behar Rice 2-2, B I Corporation (ord) 8-4 and (def) 16-10, B I Tobacco 2-12, Burma Finance 2-8, Fairbairn Lawson 4-8, Indo Burma Tin 4-4, Madan Theatres 6-10, Premier Soap 10-12 Titaghur Paper (6 per cent Pref) 70, Commercial Property 1-9, Mymensingh Zemindary (6 per cent Pref) 80, Assam Saw 5-8, Bengal Timber 207-8 s 1, Anglo Oriental Steam Navigation 23-4, Bengal Assam Steam Navigation 200, Carew and Co. 100, 5 per cent Calcutta Port Trust (Debs 1907) 79.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Industries, the Government of Bombay have awarded two state technical scholarships for study abroad, one to Mr. Y. R. Gaitonde in tanning and the other to Mr. S. K. Bhavnagri in dyeing and bleaching. The scholarships, which will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years are of the value of Rs. 600 annually, with payment of fees and travelling expenses in addition. As far as possible, the scholars will be given practical training as well as theoretical instruction. There were altogether 53 applicants for these scholarships. One scholarship is still vacant and is reserved for the study of Actuarial Science.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Anniversary Day of Lok. Tilak: (1) Sea-bath 7—9 a.m.; (2) 3—5 p.m. Ladies' Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya; (3) 5-30 p.m. Procession from Madhav Bag; (4) 6-30 p.m. Mass Meeting on the Chowpatty Sands.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 4.

Bakri Id: Banks closed.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-committee lecture on the "Bombay Municipality and its Work", at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker: Mr. R. P. Masani (Ag. Commissioner.)

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

BARRETTO.—Merwyn Charles, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Barretto of Govt. Telegraphs, aged 16 years and 10 months, expired on the 26th July, after a short illness, at Pereiras Building, Grant Road.

D'SOUZA.—Antonio Xavier D'Souza, Engineer-in-Charge, of White Star Taxi Cab Co., Calcutta. Died on Thursday, 6-7-1922. Inserted by his sorrowing sister and brother-in-law. R4472

IN MEMORIAM.

JEEJEEBHOY.—In sad and grateful memory of the late Merwanji Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, (Manager for India, The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.), who died at London on Friday, 28th July, 1922, at 3 p.m. R4478

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting of the residents of Vile Parle will be held in memory of Lokamanya Tilak at Mr. Nuni's bungalow to-day at 9-45 p.m. when Dr. M. B. Velkar will speak. All are requested to attend.

BY FORT DISTRICT, CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Processions will start from the office, 191, Hornby Road (above Mr. K. C. Marrot,) to-day (Tuesday), the Lokamanya's Anniversary Day. All are requested to attend them at the times stated below:—(1) at 6-30 a.m. to go to Chowpati for sea-bath; (2) at 4-30 p.m. to start from the office to join other persons [illegible] Congress Committees at Madhav [illegible] to Chowpati in a procession to [illegible] public meeting.

[illegible]TUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

[illegible]er the auspices of the West Matunga [illegible]im Taluka Congress Committee the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday), between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. by sea-baths, lectures, and "kirtan," on the sea-shore.

BY SWARAJYA SANGH AND NATIONAL UNION.

A public meeting, under the joint auspices of the Tilak Swarajya Sangh (Bombay) Branch and the National Union, will be held to-night (Tuesday), at 9-30 p.m. in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the late Lokamanya. Mr. J. Baptista the president of the league will preside and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, and Dr. M. B. Velkar will be among the principal speakers.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

As regards the meeting arranged by the Parsi Rajkeya Subha re: Lokamanya Tilak Anniversary, it should be noted that if there be no rain at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), the Sabha's function will be merged into the General Meeting to be held on the Chawpatty Sands this evening. In case it rains at 6-20 p.m. the meeting will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall under the joint auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and Parsi Rajkeya Subha at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (1st August), at 6 p.m.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

An informal meeting of the share-holders and others interested in the National Democratic Publishing Company, Limited, will be held to-day (1st August), at 6 p.m., at the Indu Prakash Press to consider the present position of the company and to take immediate steps to fight against the liquidation petition submitted from interested quarters to the High Court and coming for hearing on the 3rd August and to form a committee of share-holders to protect their interests as against the mortgagee and other creditors.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of all the different Volunteer Corps are requested to be present punctually at 9 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), at Chowpatty to receive instructions from Mr. V. A. Desai, Captain, Swaraiya Sabha Volunteer Corps, re-arrangements of the day for the function, viz., the Kokamanya's Anniversary.

THE SWADESHI MILLS.

The general meeting of the Carding Department, Co-operative Credit Society of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held on Friday last, the 28th ultimo, when the annual balance sheet was passed and a new managing committee was elected.

Mr. Pesmji Barjorji addressed the meeting.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "China" with the outward mails of the 20th July is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The mail steamer "Mantua" which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived Marseilles on Sunday, the 30th July.

A LECTURER RESIGNS.

We understand that Mr. M. [illegible] Gidwani, Lecturer in English at the Elphinstone College, has tendered resignation of his post on the ground that the Department, of which he has been a member for over ten years, offers him no scope for performing certain experiments [illegible]on.

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Tuesday, August 1, 1922.

THE LOKMANYA.

Exactly two years ago, on the first of August, 1920, Bombay witnessed scenes, which were unparalleled in modern times, when thousands of men and women of all sorts and conditions paid a loving and touching tribute to the last remains of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. No-one who was privileged to witness the scenes has forgotten, or is likely to forget, them. And no-one, who understood what the tremendous outburst of popular feeling meant could fail to realize that the scenes depicted not so much the death of the most beloved tribune of the people as the birth of ... tion. The shock to the public ... the country of his death was too ... n to enable many of his country... to envisage in proper perspective ... life-work of the departed leader and to avoid a feeling akin to despair as to the future of the country after the loss of one on whose shoulders had fallen the burden of alone bearing for many years a responsibility which Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale had previously shared with him,—the responsibility of guiding the Indian National Congress. But the days and months that followed his death have brought to his countrymen the realisation, in an increasingly just measure, not only of all that he did and suffered for his and their Motherland but also of the completeness as well as the greatness of the work that Providence had selected him to perform. With this realisation has come the knowledge to his countrymen that he died in the fullness of time, having nobly performed a great duty—assigned only to those who are worthy of great things—and that, above all, he is one of those rare beings who, after their departure from this world, live a greater life in the hearts of their countrymen, urging them to greater and greater heights of national endeavour.

This knowledge has sustained his countrymen during the last two years, reconciled them to their loss of his guidance, and encouraged them in doing the duty that lay nearest to them. The first of August, 1920, we have said, inaugurated the birth of a nation.. The Indian people discovered themselves on that day. They found themselves determined to be self-governing and self-respecting. Before that day the history of Indian politics was the biography of its great leaders. From that day onwards, the Indian nation determined that the political history of the country should become the history of the sacrifice and devoted service of every one of its sons and daughters. Politics ceased to be the recreation of the few, or even the anxious care of the politically-minded; it became the earnest pursuit of all—the "masses" as well as the intelligentsia. It ceased to be a struggle for extorting concessions in the limited sphere of constitutional reform, it became the struggle of a nation, which had regained its soul, to realise all its aspirations. It became, in short, a living synthesis of all the forces, cultural, material and political, which go to make up a great nation. The political movement, having thus become nation-deep as well as nation-wide, found its dynamic force in Mahatma Gandhi who took up the work where the Lokmanya, having nobly done his part, had left it. Of all that this movement has been able to achieve during the last two years, it is not necessary to speak. The history of the world can show no prouder record. India never suffered more, never sacrificed more than she has done during the last two years. History shows no finer sacrifice than that of the Mahatma and the thousands who preceded and followed him to jail, embodying in their act the determination of three hundred million people to meet the brute force, which denies them their birth-right of freedom, with the non-violent force of love and suffering. And the weapon with which India has been fighting her cause has proved so effective that her cause has ceased to be merely her own but has become the affair of the world. For the liberation of India through non-violence will mean the liberation of the world from violence and the evils which support, and are supported by, violence—the evils of exploiting Capitalism, economic-imperialism, ruthless militarism, and racial arrogance.

There is no patriotic Indian who does not feel confident that his country will worthily rise to her opportunity. To what is the confidence due? The obvious answer is: it is due to the inspiration of the Mahatma. But who prepared the country to be capable of responding to the message of the Mahatma? The Mahatma himself, with the unerring finality of judgment which characterises him, gave the answer when he gave to the fund, which was to furnish him with the sinews of war to carry on his non-violent struggle, the name of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. It was Bal Gangadhar Tilak who prepared the country. It was he who made every Indian realise that "Home Rule is my birth-right and I shall have it." It was he who taught his countrymen that for a subject nation there was always nothing else to do but to be struggling to be free, that political freedom was not something for the attainment of which the people had to undergo a course of probation, but a necessity of life that must be secured now and at once, for without it all other efforts in the direction of cultural, social and material progress were like the struggle of a drowning man catching at a straw; and he brought home this realisation to his people by the devoted service and sacrifice of a lifetime. It was he who made them understand that politics was not a recreation or a means of self-aggrandisement, but an affair of earnestness which demanded unceasing effort, sacrifice and suffering—that the freedom of the country could be won only when its people, as a whole, and not only a few, were ready to tread the path of suffering and to sacrifice their all; if necessary. *His* life was a life of ceaseless activity in the cause of the country—and of suffering and sacrifice. And it was because he had the *will* to be free, to sacrifice all for the freedom of his country, and the single-minded and steadfast purpose to win nothing less than freedom, that he was able to attain the unparalleled hold that he had and still has over the people and to create in them the will to be free and the readiness courageously to bear all suffering to win that freedom. The prophetic words that he uttered at the bar of the High Court of Bombay, after the sentence of five years' transportation that was pronounced against him by Justice Davar, sum up at once his own life-work and the fundamentals of that great movement of which he laid the foundation and which has been fully developed by the master-mind of the Mahatma. This is what he said:

"In spite of the verdict of the jury, I maintain that I am innocent. There are higher powers that rule the destiny of things, and it may be the will of Providence that the cause which I represent may prosper more by my suffering than by my remaining free."

It were a lamentable misreading of his life and a cruel wrong to his memory to imagine that in this—the hour of the country's need—the hour before the dawn of glorious victory—he would have belied himself and his past by accepting the alternative of humiliating cooperation with the bureaucracy instead of heading the movement of national self-assertion and self-realisation through sacrifice and suffering.

THE RHINELAND.

By the Treaty of Versailles, the Left Bank of the Rhine was made over to France by "the peace—or war?—makers" of Europe. Since then, French occupation of the Rhineland has been going on apace. We are presented with an interesting picture of the "French occupation" by Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who in the course of an article writes:

"The Left Bank is a French camp, and the purpose of the occupation seems to be, not merely to hold the territory in a military sense but to dominate its life. It holds the land. It controls the water. It is master of the air. Never for five minutes can you escape it or forget it. The blue uniforms and the red fezes have coloured the landscape. The tricolour has been painted as it were on the soil itself."

It was typical of the transformation, which is being wrought, at least externally, that while on the Bank opposite the flags were hanging at half-mast and "every wall had its placard proclaiming the national shame and anger at the murder of Walter Rathenau" "the Left Bank triumphed and from every public building the French Tricolour floated proudly from the top of the pole." It is not to be inferred from this that any shade of feeling divided the civilian German population on the two banks of the river. In India, people will understand. It has not been unheard of in this country that while the people were in deep mourning for some national humiliation, the Union Jack was "floating proudly from the top of the pole" over every public building. Mr. Brailsford, whose sense of decency has been outraged by his observations, goes on to describe what is, verily, an armed camp:

"The whole population of the city, including its suburbs, is something under 120,000. The French garrison numbers over 15,000. It is a large allowance to overawe a disarmed population, and what is true of Maintz holds also of the other places which I saw. In Wiesbaden and Burgen they are no less conspicuous, and as the train threads its way northwards between the vine-clad walls of the Rhine valley you may see them with their artillery and their little river gunboats in all its sleepy mediaeval villages."

Mr. Brailsford thinks that "the propaganda of the German Nationalist parties has given a flaming picture of the occupation, in which the foreground is filled with violence and outrage," and adds that he did not see it in those colours. There are difficulties and inconveniences and encroachments, which are inseparable from the "occupation." But if these are just grounds of protest—as they must be—in the case of German Provinces, how much more would they be so in regard to the "occupation" of Muslim Provinces by the bestial Greeks, or Oriental countries by English Imperialists? In the last mentioned case, only the obnoxious name is not there, and though it is euphemistically termed "peaceful penetration", the contact of the aggressive West with the peaceful East has produced the worst possible horrors, of which history has preserved but a faint record. Nor is it easy to describe the political and moral degradation of Eastern countries, as a result of their occupation by the agents of Western imperialism. The Rhineland has not long been under the domination of France, nor has the occupation produced the violent impact of two fundamentally divergent civilisations as usually happens in the East. The French and the Germans have more or less a common culture and civilisation, and whether we regard it as Junkerdom in the German or Militarism in the French, it ultimately reduces itself to a common maxim which is that Might is Right. This is fundamentally opposed to the Eastern view of politics which inverts the European maxim. The attempts of the French to "frenchify" the German population have roused the indignation of Mr. Brailsford, who lets himself go thus:

"The moral damage of the occupation is harder to measure and describe. It is a political enslavement. The news service is sharply censored. Comment is subject to capricious penalties after publication, and the control is now lax and again severe, so that journalists do not know what they may say and what they must avoid. For every public meeting permission must be sought in advance. It is no formality, and the authorities often insist that the speeches to be delivered shall be submitted to them in writing. Passports must always be carried, and at long intervals a raid will be made in the streets and tramcars. Hundreds of school children spent a day in the police station not long ago, because they had gone to school without the indispensable papers.

"It is hard to reconcile these stupid severities with the subsidised French propaganda for the separation of the Rhineland from Germany. The open movement to create a Rhine Republic under French protection has failed pitiably, but in sundry indirect ways the design of alienating its population from the German Reich is still pursued. There seems at the moment to be an intention, for example, to assist the peasant farmers of the Rhineland to resist or evade the unpopular requisition of a proportion of grain from the coming harvest, which the Reichstag has just enacted, against sharp Conservative resistance."

This is nothing compared to the conditions and restrictions which were enforced in the Punjab during the Martial Law days and after. Every Indian was looked upon as a "suspect" and even Indian Magistrates at Amritsar, co-operating with the British authorities, were required to carry on their person permits signed by one European or another. We remember how a member of our staff, who ventured into Amritsar in the days of the Jallianwalla Bagh was accused by the British District Magistrate of being a "conspirator" and shut up for a day and more for not being in possession of one of those permits. Yet at that time, there was no martial law, and the restrictions imposed on travelling between Lahore and Bombay had been withdrawn in respect of upper class passengers. Nor can we forget how, in Lahore, Indian school boys were made to tramp four times a day long distances regardless of the killing heat to answer roll calls. These and many more things were done by a military—cum—civilian autocracy in the Punjab, notwithstanding that the Punjab was a British Province and the Punjabis were British subjects. It does not seem that the reign of *zulum* inaugurated in the Rhineland by the French among an alien population is as bad as the treatment meted out to British subjects during the days of Martial Law. But because the Germans are European, Mr. Brailsford bewails the tyranny of the French occupation.

We are ourselves opposed to the policy of holding down weak, unarmed populations by the force of arms. And we are also opposed to the policy of letting loose fanatical and murderous Christians among Asiatic people. We wonder whether Mr. Brailsford has ever given a thought to what the conditions must be in Thrace and Asia Minor, where the unregenerate Greek has been imposed upon a Muslim population. Compared with the horrors perpetrated by the Greeks on the Turkish people, the inconveniences suffered by the Germans under a discriminating and civilised conqueror like the French are a mercy. But on general considerations, we agree that the imposition of the French military occupation on the German population of the Rhineland even for the limited period of 15 years was wicked, and it is not surprising that the French attempts to crush the German national spirit have provoked universal bitterness and stubborn hostility towards the "foreign hand, heavy, inconsiderate, unfriendly" which has been laid on the whole existence of a people. We wish Mr. Brailsford would stretch his imagination a little and realise how much worse the state of things must be when the ruthless Imperialism of the West is forcibly imposed on the pacific spirit of the East. Worse horrors than those he has depicted are taking place wherever Western imperialism has penetrated in Asia and the situation is rendered abominable where Imperialistic greed has been abetted by religious intolerance. If Mr. Brailsford could divest himself of the Gladstonian tradition and his "Christian" conscience, and use his powerful pen to expose the horrors of the Greek occupation of Thrace and Asia Minor, he would be doing truly great service to the cause of humanity and world peace.

Notes of the Day

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

We regret very much to say that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will not be able to preside over the Lokmanya anniversary celebration at Chowpatty this evening. In the opinion of her doctor, her progress towards recovery from her illness is not satisfactory and she must have at least two months' complete mental and physical rest.

Palestine Arab Delegation.

For some time past, it has become increasingly evident that the Palestine business has ceased to arouse the enthusiasm of the English tax-payer. There is no longer the mood of virtuosity, which sent a thrill of pleasure through English hearts, about the creation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. The bubble has been exploded, and the British public have begun to realise that it is bad business for their Government to bother about the Jews—the foreign Jews, more especially, in whose interest the British tax-payers are called upon to pay out money. Only the "Christian" Statesmen of England, and the Labour Party are at all enthusiastic, or pretend to be so about the whole fantastic scheme. British Labour has been deluded with the belief that Jewish Labour will colonise Palestine and that the opposition comes from British Imperialists who suspect a strong menace in Jewish Labour against their exploitation of cheap Arab Labour. The British Labour Party, side-tracked by the cunning, false appeal to sentiment, has no thought to spare for the outraged feelings of the Arab population, whose birthright is thus being trampled under foot by "Christian" Europe. The talk about the Jewish National Home is a grotesque exaggeration, if not altogether a myth, and the Arabs have strong reasons to suspect the good faith of England. The visit of the Palestine Arab Delegation to England suggests how sadly the Arabs have been disillusioned by England's attitude of hostility to their natural claims, and the Rutenberg Scheme has given them a rude shock. Of course, the Arab Delegation met with much ostentatious sympathy and good-will during its stay in England and before leaving the country, the Delegation seems to have expressed strong hopes that their rights will be vindicated. Of course, they will; we feel quite sure of that. But it seems to us that in view of England's consistent disregard to Arab claims, the delegation's trust in England is misplaced. The Arabs will have to trust to their own efforts to save themselves from utter annihilation, which must result from the present British policy, if it is allowed to continue.

A Confederation of African Colonies.

The proposal to merge Southern Rhodesia in the union of South Africa for a consideration is an extraordinary one. The Union Government under General Smuts is certainly anxious to absorb the rich and fertile tracts which the late Cecil Rhodes robbed from the "Natives" in the most unscrupulous manner. Rhodes is long dead, and the Junker Imperialists have exalted a "clever rogue," to the rank of the "greatest of Empire-builders." This is not at all surprising, considering that they have extolled Clive as a "heaven-born" statesman and cried down Shivaji as a "Mountain-rat." The present proposal is an absolutely immoral one, and if allowed to materialise must harmfully react on the enslaved "Natives." Under the proposal, the Chartered Company will receive from the Union a financial consideration of about seven millions sterling, besides retaining the whole of its mineral and commercial rights and interests and the whole of the investments in concerns other than the railways. The British Government, which professes unprecedented solicitude for the rights of the "Natives," has a greater duty—and responsibility—in this matter which vitally affects the future of the "Natives." South Africa under Smuts is already pursuing an avowedly hostile policy against the "Natives" and the Indian settlers, and if Southern Rhodesia is allowed to throw in her lot with South Africa, the "Natives" are bound to be reduced to bondage worse than that which they endure at present. The British Government owes about four millions to the Chartered Company, and it is to be hoped that it will not lend countenance to an immoral proposal merely in order to escape a trifling liability. It seems that when all the accounts are adjusted, it may even turn out that the Government did not owe anything to the Company. Government ought to face the matter with courage taking the administration of Southern Rhodesia under its own direct care, to begin with, and before long building up an African federation in which Southern and Northern Rhodesia and other Colonies will be included. Any other policy, dictated by selfish considerations, must prove disastrous ultimately by embittering the racial conflict.

Lord Lytton's Fling at the Congress.

Lord Lytton's effusions at Chittagong remind us of the claim to popular respect and confidence laid by Sir Reginald Craddock last year by denouncing the Congress. Sir Reginald Craddock was candid enough; he denounced the Congress and all that it stood for; he was not content with half measures or soothing platitudes. Lord Lytton loves to camouflage his real feelings towards the aspirations of the people. In a joint reply to addresses presented by various official and demi-official bodies, the Satrap of Bengal had a fling at the leaders of the Congress by remarking that he "had more claim to speak for the wishes of the people than the *self-appointed* champions of the Indian Congress." His lordship's claim is on a par with the claim put forward the other day by the reactionary landlords of U. P. that they were the true representatives of the people. Lord Lytton asserted that he was "seeking the advice of his colleagues in the Government and acting with the assistance and approval of *all the parties* of the Province! Now, there could be nothing further from the truth. In respect of its importance and influence, the only party in the Province, which possesses the confidence of the bulk of the people, is the Congress Party, and his lordship of Bengal and that party are as far apart from each other as the two poles of the earth. The mushroom parties which are co-operating with him and the Government are things of yesterday. It will not be amiss to remind his lordship that his knowledge of India is very much behind the times, for we imagine that ignorance alone made him talk of "self-appointed champions of the Indian Congress." For the sake of his own self-respect at least, he would have refrained from uttering such nonsense if he had known that, democratically speaking, Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues have an infinitely superior claim to speak for the people of India than those with whose assistance and approval he is seeking to govern Bengal.

TRIBUTES TO LOKAMANYA'S MEMORY

PATRIOT—STATESMAN—SCHOLAR.

THE PROPHET OF FREE INDIA.

The second Anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak falls to-day, according to the Wesetrn Calendar, and all India, including Bombay, will be paying its homage to the memory of this illustrious son of Maharashtra. We publish below the tributes which we have received from various public men and women in India to the extraordinary career of one who was truly the Prophet of Free India and who combined in himself the burning zeal of a martyr, the sagacity of a statesman and the ripe and sober judgment of a scholar.

Not surely by some blind caprice of Fate or without its true significance was the beautiful province of Maharashtra with its wild and legendary grandeur of steep ravines and rushing torrents, forest caves and mountain strongholds, the predestined cradle of Balgangadhar Tilak, who in all the essential aspects of his mind and temperament, culture and vision, was the incarnate symbol of brilliant and daring Mahratta race.

Imperishable and intimately enshrined in the heart of the Indian nation is the moving and splendid record of his renunciations and achievements, of the fine austerity of his daily habit, his rich and varied learning, his profound comprehension of human nature, the quick and searching irony of his shrewd and homely wit and humour, the unplumbed depths and intricacies of his bold and subtle statesmanship, the far-reaching influence of his pregnant and simple speech over vast multitudes of lettered and unlettered people, the abiding inspiration of his heroic suffering and his incorruptible passion for the liberty of his country.

Sometimes as I brood over the stirring drama of Maharatta history, three rare and vivid spirits shine out from the pageant of its crowded romance to claim my ready homage to their greatness, a soldier, a poet and a saint. I, however, confess there are moods and occasions when even above the valour of Shivaji, the wisdom of Tukaram, the devotion of Ramdas, I cherish the surpassing sacrifice of Tilak, the patriot whose life was a perpetual flame of dedicated service and the ashes of whose death are for ever mingled with the paens of the immemorial sea.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

HIS INFLEXIBLE WILL.

READINESS TO SACRIFICE.

Two facts of his life and character have to be insisted on as of special importance to the country, because they give a great example of two things in which its political life was long deficient and is even now not sufficient .First, the inflexible will of the patriot and man of sincere heart and thorough action which has been the very grain of his character: for aspirations, emotion, enthusiasm, are nothing without this; will alone creates and prevails. And wish and will are not the same thing, but divided by a great gulf: the one, which is all most of us get to, is a funy, tepid and inefficient thing and even when most enthusiastic, easily discouraged and turned from its object; the other can be a giant to accomplish and endure. Secondly, the readiness to sacrifice and face suffering, not needlessly or with a useless bravado, but with a firm courage when it comes to bear it and to outlive, returning to work with one's scare as if nothing had happened. No prominent man in India has suffered more for his country; none has taken his sacrifices and sufferings more quietly and as a matter of course.

—ARABINDA GHOSE.

HIS PATRIOTISM.

A SENTENCE OF SUFFERING.

A great memory, a sacred memory—, this of Tilak. India was the passion of his heart from the beginning of his days. And on his death-bed even in a state of delirium his dream went out to India that he loved. A man of peace, a seekar after knowledge, a scholar a thinker, Tilak became a "revolutionary"—in the noblest sense of the word. He attacked the disease, while the best among the "Moderates" attacked, but the symptoms. Tilak's soul stood up in revolt against the entire system,—on behalf of India's Destiny. He realised that India was become as a Prison, and he went out with singular *courage* and singular *faith* to battle with the bureaucracy. Misunderstood and opposed by many of his political comrades, he retained *faith* in the people. And at the famous Lucknow meeting, even his critics realised that Tilak was, indeed, an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. Swadeshi, boycott, national education, passive resistance,—were in his programme of National Examination. And was it not Tilak who raised the full cry of *Swaraj*? Am I wrong, then, in calling him the Guru of Indian Swaraj?

His patriotism became a sentence of suffering. But every time he came out of jail he resumed the Fight for Freedom. Is Tilak dead? Two years' ago they burnt his body while the Nation prayed and the Land was hushed in holy Sorrow. But the Purpose and the Dream of Tilak,—*they* are not dead. The purpose is mingled now with the Nation. And the Dream? The Dream of Swaraj? I see it in the passion for Liberty surging upward, upward every day. And as sure as the Sun rises in the East, Tilak's Dream rises—*is* rising—in a Sacrificial Deed of the Coming Day.

T. L. VASWANI.

Karachi.

THE SOUL OF MAHARASHTRA.

By Mr. Tilak's death we have lost the greatest Indian patriot and one of the most inspiring personalities of modern India. No greater national calamity could have been befallen us at this juncture of our national life than his death.

—LALA LAJPATRAI,

Aug. 1920.

Mr. Hayat, Secretary of the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee wires from Madras under date July 31:—

Received telegram to-day. Members too busy. Can't even dictate appreciations. Their message is: "People should put forth supreme effort and carry out the solemn pledge they took last year at Lokmanya's anniversary, namely, total boycott of Foreign Clothes."

Love for the Motherland was the supreme motive of his life dominating all his thought and activities. Fear was unknown to him and self-abnegation for India's sake was his greatest characteristic. As he lived and fought for India, so did he die for her, for his suffering shortened his life. With strength sapped and body enfeebled by prison, he worked as though he were strong and robust and died in harness. He has entered into peace but his spirit will inspire those who love India.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.
1st August 1920.

"HOME RULE IS MY BIRTH--RIGHT AND I MUST HAVE IT."

THE LATE LOKAMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

Let us treasure the memory of his great self-sacrifice, his dauntless courage, and his serene simplicity. He made patriotism a religion. Let us dedicate ourselves for realisation of his dream of Swaraj. No memorial less than Swaraj can fittingly perpetuate Lokamanya's memory.

— MAHATMA GANDHI, 1st Aug. 1921.

"A BORN LEADER OF MEN."

"HE LIVED AND DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY."

India had been sleeping the sleep of ages. She had scarcely any vitaility left. Her people had been like so many millions of dumb driven cattle. It is the boast of our rulers that they have inaugurated *Pax Britannica;* but they forget that it is the peace of death and not of life. All the noble aspirations have been crushed out of the sons of this ancient land. An eminent Anglo-Indian administrator, noted for his wide outlook and broad sympathies wrote in 1817 to the then Governor-General (Lord Hastings) that the British Government has given security from domestic feuds and oppression but "these advantages are dearly bought; they are purchased by the sacrifice of independence of national character, and of whatever renders a people respectable . . . . the inhabitants in the British provinces are certainly the most abject race in India." More than a century has elapsed since Munro uttered these memorable words and the degradation of the people has intensified tenfold.

A nation often perishes for want of a leader; under divine dispensation, however, a man appears on the scene carrying a message of hope and preaching the gospel of salvation. Such a man was Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It is not necessary to agree with all that he said or did, but even those who differ from him will agree that he was one of the makers of New India. He was the great foster-parent of Indian nationalism and it was he who carried its torch to the masses of the Maharashtra people. Sir Valentine Chirol called him the father of Indian unrest. He was associated with the Indian National Congress from the beginning and during and after the agitation over the Partition of Bengal he led the Extremist party in the Congress and the country. Tilak was a born leader of men. His power of organisation, self-denying and ceaseless labour in the country's cause and shrewd common sense placed him in the first rank of Indian publicists. He was a practical man above all things and in politics his idealism always yielded to his sense of expediency. His intellectual powers were of a high order, and his public duties never completely weaned him from the literary field. His contributions to the question of the Ancient Home of the Aryans are of immense interest and whether his theory about its location in the Arctic regions will ever be accepted or not no one will deny that he has handled the subject with great originality and learning. In social matters he was of an orthodox turn of mind. He differed greatly from his illustrious countrymen, Ranade and Gokhale and was always in opposite camps. It is almost certain that his views were also not completely at one with those of the great founder of the Non-co-operation movement. The Maharashtra party in the Congress is believed to correctly represent these views and Tilak would, if alive, have led them in the present split, Tilak was not indifferent to the economic needs of the country and his inauguration of the Paisa Fund is an eloquent testimony to this fact. As a public man he soon felt the power of the Press. He started the "Maharatta" and the "Kesari" and the influence of these papers was immense amongst his people. Tilak really lived and died for his country. The scene of his activities was as much the town as the village and amongst all classes of the people. No title could better fit him than "Lokamanya" and posterity will look upon him as one of the greatest men of this age.

(Dr.) P. C. RAY.

PROPHET OF FREE INDIA.

THE PEOPLE'S LEADER,

I have much pleasure in responding to an invitation from the "Bombay Chronicle" for a contribution to its "Tilak" number. Of Mr. Tilak's massive intellect and versatile genius, and his deep erudition, I do not propose to write to-day,—these won the admiration of all, his friends and foes alike. I will rather go direct to those features of his character which made him such a unique figure in India's modern history—a prophet of the Free India which is to be, when Swaraj is established. It is impossible to hear or utter Mr. Tilak's name without feeling a sense of grateful admiration for his sterling patriotism which indeed was the master passion of his life. He could not bear to see his mother-country in fetters, and early in his career he felt the call from within to dedicate his life and all to the cause of her liberation. From first to last, he stuck to this mission, with singular courage and fixity of purpose. Endowed by nature with extraordinary mental gifts, Mr. Tilak could easily have built up a most lucrative practice at the bar, or have been, if he had cared, an ornament to the bench, but riches and office were not for him. Repression too was tried, but utterly failed, to vanquish his spirit, and imprisonment after imprisonment seemed only to stiffen his back and steel his determination to fight India's battles for freedom to the very end.

Another striking feature of Mr. Tilak's personality was the spirit of detachment in which he worked. He always wore a serene countenance and nothing seemed to ruffle his peace of soul or disturb the equilibrium of his mind. He always did his duty as he saw it and left the results in the hands of God. Praise or censure fell flat on him.

But the key to Mr. Tilak's true greatness

(Continued on page 9.)

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29, 1922.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, presiding.

After questions had been answered discussion on Sardar V. N. Mutalik's resolution on the treatment of political prisoners, which was begun on Friday evening, was continued.

Mr. I. S. Haji said political prisoners and ordinary offenders must be kept apart and there must be differential treatment. It was stated that if differential treatment were given political agitators would increase like mushrooms. While a prison had its own value it was not a deterrent to a criminal. They could not break the spirit of any prisoner. He asked the Council to realise that the resolution did not mean to give comfort to non-cooperators. It was not intended for the ease or for the convenience of such people at all. It was meant absolutely in a theoretical manner to be made applicable to all political prisoner whether they were N. C. O.'s or moderates. He appealed to the European members to support him. (A cry: "why"). They must not look at what had happened and what had resulted in consequence of the sudden misdeeds of N. C. O.'s They must consider the matter as a subject by itself. Both humanity and civilisation demanded that a distinction should be made between, and preference given to, political offenders. He asked the Government to appoint a committee to go into the question and decide wha was a political offender, and on their decision the Council would decide whether differential treatment should be given to political prisoners.

Mr. M. H. Hayward said he welcomed this opportunity to discuss important matters and remove the misunderstanding which had arisen, which was not unnatural in regard to this intricate and interesting question. He welcomed the opportunity of stating the position which Government had taken in the matter, especially in view of the many misstatements published outside the house. They should know first of all what was meant by the term "political prisoners." He would be delighted to give any information about political prisoners, if he were only told what was meant by that term. No explanation had been given by the mover, who had allowed him to remain in his abysmal ignorance of the sharp reproof of the omniscient local press. Was that due to the mover's want of knowledge of the real meaning of the term? He thought so. He had spoken in loose terms of status, moral turpitude, etc. He had also spoken of breaches of order, patriotism, violence, etc., about political offences and ended his speech by saying that he was not going to specify any particular offences for their particular consideration but included all offences which might be urged by the offender as having been perpetrated from political motives. He wanted to know whether the mover was serious when he asked that not only the motive the offender should be taken into consideration but also of the prosecutors. Neither the mover nor Mr. Trivedi had given him any lead in the matter. He thought the term "political prisoner" was a vague term and it was a mistake to suppose that it was used in any other sense in England, and it was not recognised as a precise expression there. It ought really to be applied to prisoners who were imprisoned without any trial such as state prisoners under th Defence of the Realm Act, or Prisoners of war. That was also the case in India. It was a useful phrase for party platforms or irresponsible newspaper writers. But it was not worthy of the attention of the Councillors who shared with Government the heavy responsibility for law and order and for good Government of this important presidency. Let them see whether there was any substance in it. The substance was that there was a genuine feeling of regret, which was shared by them all, that some of the best educated and otherwise respected members of their society had been led astray by impracticable idealism and had been guilty of serious seditious offences against the state. It was not unnatural that the question should arise whether such offenders ought not to be treated more leniently, and in the same manner as first class a misdemeanants found guilty of seditious libel in England. He assured the Council that he himself shared the feelings of regret. He therefore pointed out to a rule in the Jail Manual under which the discipline and treatment ordinarily observed could be relaxed where they were likely to injuriously affect the mental and physical welfare of the prisoners. It was a rule which was observed recently in the case of more than one prisoner and his Government had under consideration for some time past the question of extending the general principle contained in that rule. It would be a great mistake in his and their opinion to limit the proposed extension merely to those who were guilty of seditious offences against the state. Fortunately for this presidency there had not been notorious instances of a large number of prisoners convicted for seditious offences against the state and it was not found necessary to apply the seditious Meeting Act etc. The result was there were very few prisoners under that class, and at present there were about 150 such offenders including the remnants of the foolish young men who disobeyed the order of the Magistrate at Mulshi Petha. The speaker then went on to compare the divisions in which offenders were classified in England. The first division of prisoners there were given the same treatment as was given here to civil prisoners, the second division was similar to simple imprisonment prisoners and the third division similar to light labour. These were punishments without hard labour. There were also penal servitude and hard labour. It might be asked why all seditious offenders here should not be placed in the first division. It was because there were few such cases in England. The people there were educated and seditious libels were treated with contempt and ridicule by a strong opposition press. In India it was quite different. Here wicked and widest lies were spread by mischievius and unscrupulous persons which were readily believed by ignorant and illiterate people and which were the cause of unspeakable horrors like the riots of Malegaon, Bombay, Chouri Chaura. Government were proposing to form a special division for special prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. It was proposed to select then not from the vague class called political prisoners and seditious offenders but generally from all prisoners. They would be selected on account of their general status, their character and their education. They were similar tests to those in England. He could not go further into the details as he would have liked to but the rule was under the control of Government of India and the whole matter was considered at present by Bombay and Indian Governments. He drew the attention of the house to the deliberate lies and wicked statements spread by mischievous persons to prejudice the minds of the public in regard to the treatment of prisoners in jail. He regretted those statements had misled the fair minded councillors also, but he would say that enquiries had been made and it was found that the statements were malicious and stupid inventions void of all truth. He then referred to the treatment of political prisoners in Hyderabad jail and to the treatment of Ali Brothers.

"MR. HAYWARD ONLY PLAYING WITH COUNCIL.

Mr. Purshottumdas Thakurdas supported the resolution. He said the Home Member's reply was couched in resolution and all the abstruse matter connected with legal quibbling. He was unable to accept the resolution because it was too limited in its scope said Mr. Hayward. If he had been in touch with Indian public opinion whether co-operators or N.C.O.'s he would not have urged the grounds which he had for the rejection of the resolution. He thought in saying that he could not accept the resolution Mr. Hayward was not only playing with the Council but not giving them the correct lead. He at once said that they in the Council did not agree with either the methods or the views of the other party. That made him bolder and more persistent in urging the Council to accept this simple resolution. For after all there were available to the Home Member, and to them, methods to fight with their countrymen, a clean straight and honest battle regarding their respective political convictions, but he did not think any one in the house would have the audacity to urge that either the Council or the Government should be a party to recommend to Government such measures as were likely to make physical wrecks and mental imbeciles of the men who were undergoing imprisonment, simple though it be, for their honest political convictions. The Home Member had tried to quibble about the words "political prisoners." The speaker would have expected him having been a judge of the High Court to give to the Council a practical solution of the whole question instead of trying to drag them into this quibbling and requibbling about the words "political prisoners." He then referred to the long statement submitted by the Deccan Sabha on the treatment of political prisoners and quoted the treatment given to Irish prisoners. He asked whether what was good enough for Irish prisoners was not good enough for the Bombay Government. The gravity of the situation in Ireland was far more serious and the Irish Government had found a solution but the Home Member had told them that he was still unable to find a solution and put it before the house. He would tell him where there was a will there was a way. ("Hear, hear"). If the Home Member and the Government had any respect for the feelings of Indians, irrespective of their political creed they would not have tried to confuse the Council with the definition of "political prisoners. Their demand was common where Government was unpopular foreign and where there were serious differences in one direction or another and where there was temporary unpopularity. There were political offenders and there were seditious meetings everywhere and why had he not told them how those persons had been treated in England, America and Ireland. He understood in every part of the world wherever there was such temporary insanity, as the Home Member would like to call it, whose prejudices did not suit them, were locked up and kept away from the masses. Nobody said that they should not have been locked up. What they said was when Government did so let them be treated with humanity and consideration and when such people came back from the jail they should not be mental imbeciles and physical wrecks. Why then was the Home Member so rhetorical about Chowri-Chowra and Malegaon. Had anybody said anything that special protection should be given them? The Home Member had told those things in order to prejudice the minds of the members in coming to a decision on the resolution. There was a strong feeling in this country that Government ought to be very different from what it was at present. They wanted the methods to be milder. If any stifling of the other party were to be done it could not be done by any of those methods that had been complained of in this house and Government should fight those people in a clean straight way and there should not be the slightest charge or even suspicion that those who were locked up were not given what was given them in other civilised countries and that nothing was done to impair their physical and mental capacity. The Home Member had spoken of destruction propaganda and it was quite possible that the Home Member had spoken of destructive pdopaganda. and it was quite possible that the Home Member had information that very few of the members had for the terms he had used "destruction of Government might be justified." He submitted in Ireland where the danger of destruction of Government was more serious, political prisoners were not treated in that way. What greater danger in India if political prisoners were treated in such a way?

HOME MEMBER'S EXAGGERATION.

The Home Member's statements were a bit exaggerated and do not require to be refuted in a question like this. The speaker then quoted the opinion of Frederick Harrison in support of his argument that political prisoners should not be treated with severity. Mr. Purshottamdas spoke in high terms of the treatment given to Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad by the Sessions Judge at his trial and he only asked that the same mentality that was met with in the case of the trying judge might be continued and in asking that nobody was asking in the house to encourage Chauri-Chaura, Malegaon or the Bombay riots. He asked the house whether they dared deny to the citizens of this presidency the bare rights of citizenship and patriotism by working according to their honest beliefs, whether they dared deny that and if they did so they would do so at the risk of claiming equal citizenship in the empire and if they did not then they would give them the same treatment as was invariably given in all the civilised parts of the world and that the treatment given should be something quite different from what was given in this country. Were they going to say that their fellow-citizens should be treated in a manner for which there was no parallel in the world. If we did so then we should deny ourselves the claim for equal rights as citizens of the British Empire. He hoped the matter would receive the full consideration of Government, although the Home Member had rejected the resolution because it was limited. He told the Council that the whole subject was under consideration of Government of India and the speaker requested him to forward copies of the discussion to them.

Continuing, he said it was a problem whether some of those people 10 or 20 years hence might not be looked upon as people with foresight, people who saw much ahead of anybody else. The Home Member had referred to the rumour regarding the flogging of Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeroda Prison. That was as stupid as could be and hardly needed mention. If the Home Member thought that this rumour in connection with Mahatma should be repudiated by Government and if he thought it necessary and called upon to give a vehement denial to that rumour, what was the lesson of it? It was this. That Indian public of all shades of opinion were insistent that whatever Government might do to their fellow-citizens who differed from the views of Government they should be treated humanely as similar prisoners in other parts of the world. that they deserved consideration and whether such a simple resolution merited acceptance by the Government of Bombay.

MR. HAYWARD'S DEFENCE.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad complained that while Mr. Purshottamdas had accused the Home Member of rhetoric he himself had used it, and had failed to give any practical solution of the question. Mr. Purshottamdas was so carried away by his own enthusiasm that he also had used rhetoric.

Mr. Purshottamdas: I was only imitating the Home Member and I was in good company. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Sir Chimanlal said that he had repeatedly used the expression that they must not make physical wrecks and imbeciles in prisons. He did not know why he waxed so eloquent over those phrases. Had anybody charged them with that, then there would be time enough to deal with those charges. The expression political prisoner had not yet been recognised in England or anywhere else and the Home Member was perfectly right in regard to what he said about the indefiniteness of the expression. The punishments were given according to the Penal Code and if they wanted to alter those it was not in the hands of the Bombay Government. The last speaker had offered no solution.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said he gave his articulate support to the resolution, as he did not want to repeat the arguments of the former speakers. One thing that had struck him more than any other was this: if the Home Member wanted to go much further than the mover of the resolution, what difficulty had he in his way? The adoption of the resolution did not mean that every part of it should be acted upon by the Government and that the Government had full power to give effect to it. The Home Member's objections were: It was impracticable because the words "political offenders" were nowhere described; the mover of the resolution gave facilities to those kinds of prisoners to carry on their propaganda and would not be in the interest of the country to do so; the resolution asked Government to move within narrow limits and what was being promised was something more than the resolution asked. To fully understand them they should put a reasonable construction on the words "political prisoners." He asked them to take the light given in the House of Commons on March 27, 1922. He could not for a moment believe that the Government which was so resourceful, could not with such brains as at Simla and Bombay find the definition of the words "political prisoners." The question was of differential treatment and he did not think it was a very great matter and Government could find its solution. The Home and General members and had referred to certain offences in this presidency. He would assure them that it was not in the minds of any one that those guilty of offences which had been accompanied by violence and which affected public tranquility should be differentially treated. He had complained about false and vindictive reports. He asked Government to follow the example Behar and Orissa Government. Certainly they were not going to allow those Governments to give a lead to the Bombay Government.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri supported the resolution. He said political offenders did those offences not for their private ends but political advancement of the people. It was the duty of the Council to help those people who were fighting the Government and not doing crimes like the people at Malegaon.

"SOCIAL STATUS" NOT A VALID GROUND.'

Mr. J. B. Petit said the wording of the resolution was very simple, clear, definite and pointed and he did not understand why Government should be unwilling to accept the resolution. He had carefully followed the speeches of Government and failed to find any arguments in them to justify their attitude. The resolution asked for special treatment to political prisoners to make it conform with treatment given to similar prisoners in England. The resolution made it clear that if Government found it impossible to translate it into practice by legislation it could do so by amending the rules or by executive orders. It gave Government so much comprehensive scope for so doing that he was unable to understand why Government could not accept the resolution even though the law at present made it impossible for them to give effect to it. Government seemed to think that while they were willing to make a difference in respect of prisoners of social status and education they were unwilling to make a difference between the motives of the different kinds of offences. Why should Government be more ready to make exceptions or to show preferential treatment to prisoners merely on the ground of social status or education or previous mode of life and not because of their motive? It seemed to him that the only proper method of dealing with prisoners ought to be on the basis of their motive. Men who committed murder, whatever their social status, should be treated alike. But the resolution was not at all with reference to such class of prisoners. He refused to believe that if an honest and straightforward endeavour were made in that behalf Government would not be able to find out a definition for political prisoners. All that was wanted was to give preferential treatment to political prisoners of the type of Mahatma Gandhi. He did not think it was fair to the Council, therefore, for the Home Member to burke the issue merely by telling them that it was impossible to define political prisoners. If they wanted a definition the Secretary of State had definitely laid down his opinion of what a political prisoner was. These were times of advancement and of making strides. They wished that this country should be placed on a level with other civilised countries. He, therefore, urged upon Government to accept the resolution for the time being and when the proposals of Government of which the Home Member had spoken came before the Council they could be decided upon their merits.

Mr. J. Crerar opposed the resolution in a long speech.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Kambli with the consent of the Home Member brought forward an amendment to the motion of Sardar Mutalik "forming a separate division of prisoners to be selected according to the states education, character and nature of the particular offence established the treatment being similar to that given to first class prisoners in England."

The President ruled it out of order.

Mr. Hayward said he accepted it.

The President said he had nothing to do with the acceptance or otherwise of it. Standing orders were standing orders.

"WE ARE ALL SEDITIONISTS IN EMBRYO."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale supporting the resolution said they were not satisfied that the aspirations of people were satisfied. There were officers honestly believed that Asiatics as a race, and Indians in particular, would only understand arguments based on force. It was only on those grounds that the present rigours of prison were sought to be introduced That was the consideration which the Council would have to consider. If, however, that mental attitude was changed and if it was understood that rigours of prison for men say of his own station of life should not be more than ordinary, then the educated Indians had a very good cause. He wanted to make it perfectly clear. They were all seditionists in embryo. If his reading of history was correct agitations had always been followed with some steps in political advancement. Even in England that had been so and he did not know why Government fought shy of those things. If a member of Government who had administered law and justice for the last three years did not understand what were political prisoners then it was hopeless. Whether they were as undertrial prisoners or not, it was perfectly sure they had no right to treat them as they were treated now. He asked whether in the case of Europeans such rules would not have been mitigated, whether the crimes were committed under section 124-A or not. Would they not have given facilities to such prisoners He had himself seen with his own eyes such facilities given He only pleaded to meet the case which had arisen and he only asked for concessions which had been given all over the world.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi said the discussion must be narrowed down to a very small point, because they were all agreed that differential treatment ought to be given to offenders of certain classes, where they were men of certain education, culture, or status, or charged with political offences. The only difficulty was this. They were no able to find out a scientifically accurate definition. It might be very difficult to find out the definition which might be precise and exhaustive. But they need not have scientific and accurate definition, they only wanted a definition which was good enough as a working proposition. He would give them a working rule and that was that persons arrested and imprisoned for political offences should be treated as political offenders and so differentially treated to persons arrested and imprisoned for ordinary offences. The Home Member when he spoke of the number of prisoners of that character who were in jail said they were 150. When he said that he certainly had in mind a certain class which came under that designation. He certainly had in his mind a working rule and if he wanted to do his duty honestly, certainly, he could have done it. In England seditious libel was merely met with simple imprisonment. But in India the Penal Code having been made as late as 1,860 when the political conscience of the people was not fully roused it was easy for Government to rule that sedition would be met with transportation. But certainly the time had come when legislation ought to be amended and all persons guilty of giving expression to their opinions should not be severely treated. Was it not a fact that the Magistrate had to find out the motive when punishing the guilty? Everyone felt that educated Indians were treated unfairly by Government in suppressing their aims and a situation had arisen when it was felt Government was not defending law and order.

Mr. A. N. Surma said political aspirations of the people were incited and it was not proper for Government to suppress them.

Sardar Mutalik then briefly replied.

PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

The President then called upon Mr. B. G. Pahalajani to move his amendment to the resolution, which he had ruled out of order sometime ago by mistake.

Mr. Pahalajani wanted the following words to be inserted after the words "political prisoners"—such as are not charged with and convicted of offences against the State, accompanied by violence to persons, or of property, or incitement of such offences. He said his amendment would meet the objection of Government members. The cases and treatment of Mr. Jayramdas Daulatram and Mr. Ahmed Currim require considerable attention of Government. Their treatment had no doubt been denied, but local papers had challenged the Superintendent of the local jail because of the treatment given to these persons. Their offences had not involved any moral turpitude. They had in jail double fitters and had two or three punishments even against the spirit of jail rules inflicted by the Superintendent to break their spirit. The same treatment almost was given to Mr. Ahmed Currim. The Commissioner in Sind had issued a communique, but the severity was not denied. Mr. Jayramdas was a man of position and influence next to none to any of the members of the Council. When even the lowest Eurasian prisoner received better treatment, why should not a man of his position receive some sort of concession. If such prisoners were treated as first class misdemeanants were treated in England were they asking too much if they asked that Indians also should be treated like them? Public opinion had come to the breaking point. In other provinces political prisoners were given better treatment, and trying to improve the condition of prisoners. He demanded that equal treatment should be given to Indians as was given to Eurasians. Men like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru were entitled to receive the same treatment as was given to lowest Eurasians. Could they not make a little change in the cast iron regimen.

AMENDED RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The amendment was then accepted and the resolution was put to vote as amended. On a division 31 voted for it and 30 against. The resolution as amended, was therefore carried.

The Council then adjourned to Monday.

GODREJ SAFES.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 31.

Monday was the last day of the Council meeting and the Municipal Act Amendment Bill was read for the third time and passed into law so far as the Bombay Government is concerned, in spite of the many difficulties which it had encountered. A large number of questions were asked to-day and some of them referring to the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners in jail. The President warned one or two members that they should not listen to newspaper reports when asking questions which more nearly related to fiction than facts. He said these questions were more for fishing out information than for anything else. He seemed to be under the impression that all newspaper reports were wide of the mark and had little to do with truth.

Sardar Mutalik pointed out that he had made enquiries in the matter and he could do no more than that. It seemed to be taken for granted that everyhing coming out from the Secretariat had the hallmark of truth on it. Mr. C. M. Gandhi had forced the Hon, Mr. Lawrence into consenting to give the Council a copy of the circular addressed about Godrej safes, but Hon. Mr. Lawrence got out of the difficulty and made the following statement. He said the safes as had been ordered from this firm for a long time, a safe was ordered some time ago and it was not delivered and no notice was taken of the reminder; meanwhile Government were informed that the head of this firm had shown sympathy for the N.C.O. movement placing a large sum of money at the disposal of the promoters. The danger of entrusting confidential Government records to safes and boxes manufactured by the firm was obvious and in May last Government issued an order prohibiting all dealings with this firm.

Mr. Trivedi asked whether Government were not aware that the contribution of Mr. Godrej to the Tilak Fund was for the depressed classes.

The President said he could not allow such questions as it was raising a debate. Further questions were disallowed by the President so that was the way Hon. Mr. Lawrence kept his promise of placing on the table Government's order.

TILAK INDUSTRIAL SWARAJYA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Tuesday the 1st of August is the anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak, who came in this world of life to fulfil the motto of the word "*Tilak*", so far as it relates to the achievement of "Industrial Swarajya" and "Autonomous Self-Government." And to fulfil that motto, he founded the "Bombay Swadeshi Cooperative Stores", a pure Indian concern, with Indian capital and for Indian people to buy Indian made articles; and also he was the founder of the "Indian Home Rule League" started to promote autonomous knowledge amongst all classes of Indians. At last, the sun of his existence sank in night on the 1st of August 1920, leaving his motto, that "*Thrift Improves Liberality And Knowledge*" while "Training Imparts Liberal Autonomous Knowledge" for his innumerable followers to fulfil, by means of Selfhelp" to attain Industrial Swarajya.—Yours. etc.

NARANYEN RAO KULKERNY.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Henry Tawney, late Librarian to the India Office.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank has fixed the purchase price of the twenty-mark gold piece at two thousand paper marks.

Hamburg.—The strike of ship's engineers, stokers, and other ships' employees is ended.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

"OCCUPATION—ONLY MEANS OF PEACE."

GREEK REQUEST TO ALLIES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 30.

Athens.—The Greek note to the Allies declares that, by neutralising Constantinople, the Allies are protecting, instead of coercing, Turkey and depriving Greece of the means of imposing a peace. The note asserts that the continuance of the present situation is encouraging the Turks to exterminate the Christians. The Greek occupation of Constantinople is the only means of bringing about a peace. Greece has made arrangements for that purpose, and she begs the Allies to give the Army of Occupation the necessary orders.

DEEP IMPRESSION IN ATHENS.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Harington's declaration, that he will oppose, by force, any move against Constantinople, has caused deep impression in Athens. The Greek Cabinet sat for three hours yesterday.

GREEK REQUEST TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.

REFUSED BY FRENCH GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram).

Paris.—Newspapers state that M. Metaxas, the Greek Charge d'affaires, yesterday handed the French Government the Greek note, which affirms that Greece will not act without the consent of the Allies. The Greek request for permission to occupy Constantinople was immediately refused, and there is reason to believe that the same reply has been given in London and Rome.

(The message, confirming the Allies' refusal of the Greek request, was sent immediately after the foregoing.)

LATER.

Athens.—It is understood that the Government's decisions, dealt with in the note to the Allies, will not be executed at present. The autonomy of the Ichian Islands, with extensive self-Government, is being proclaimed to-day.

25,000 GREEKS LAND AT RODOSTO.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 30.

Constantinople.—The Greek troops continue to land at Rodosto. So far, twenty-five thousand have arrived.

A Greek patrol entered the neutral zone and was repulsed by the Turkish gendarmes to-day, after a short fusillade.

ONE MORE GREEK MOVE.

AUTONOMY OF IONIA PROCLAIMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 31.

The problem of Asia Minor is complicated by the Greek proclamation of the autonomy of Ionia including Smyrna. The proclamation made by Stergiades, the Greek High Commissioner at Smyrna, invites the inhabitants of the occupied regions to share the administration by creation of local Councils, but there will be no Parliament. A Civil Guard will be enlisted locally, but the Greek army will be responsible for the defence of the country.

It is stated that the order for the publication of the proclamation says that Western Asia Minor having recovered freedom cannot return under the Turkish administration and Greece is called on to institute a basis of durable administration using all local Powers.

BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES' REPRESENTATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—According to a message from Athens, the British Charge d'affaires has made representations to the Government regarding the plan to advance on Constantinople.

BOY SCOUTS AS JUVENILE REFORMERS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—The International Boy Scouts Congress had decided, amongst other things to establish an international committee of which Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell will be President. The Congress has passed a resolution unanimously referring to the necessity of the boy scouts helping to combat juvenile criminality.

GERMAN PAYMENT.

FRENCH NOTE ON ALLIE'S DEMAND.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 31.

Berlin.—The French Note specifying the terms indicated by Premier Poincare to the German Ambassador in Paris last week, namely, that the Allies insisted upon Germany paying two million sterling per month has been received here. The Note gives the German Government ten days in which to signify its future continuance of full payments and states that alternatively certain fixed measures will automatically be applied.

A most serious view is taken of the communication in view of the imminence of the Allied Conference in London.

TRIBUTES TO LOKAMANYA'S MEMORY.

(Continued from page 7).

ness and the phenomenal success which he has achieved during, and after, his lifetime is to be found in his intense and abiding love for the masses, in the purity of his private character and in his absolute simplicity. These qualities combined to make him the adored of thousands—the "Lokamanya" as he was so aptly known. Mr. Tilak's name will go down to posterity as the first Indian patriot of modern times who thoroughly understood the mass psychology and derived his strength solely from the people whom he loved and served so well. His life-work lay with the people and his message to them was essentially one of dignified self-reliance as opposed to the old time-worn methods of mendicancy. It is, indeed, India's good luck that in this his place is worthily filled to-day by Mahatma Gandhi, himself the greatest friend of the poor.

Two years ago the Lokmanya passed away. How eventful these years have been in Indian history! And yet it seems that Mr. Tilak is still with us, watching us and our country's fight for freedom! We, who have inherited the great example of his life,—let us all unite to work, each in his own way, for the cause so dear to his heart, our weapons always being none other than those great eternal principles of truth, fearlessness and *ahimsa* which Mahatmajee has placed in our hands, and then the day will soon dawn in which India will once more be free and recover her proper place in the world.

C. F. ANDREWS.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST MEN.

A LIFE OF SACRIFICE.

It is with great pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to express a few words of appreciation of the life work of the late Lokamanya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He was one of those greatest of men the world has seen. It is beyond doubt that he has made modern Indian history what it is to-day and he has created possibilities which are yet to be realized in the future. There was not a branch of life the problems of which his keen and comprehensive intelligence did not grasp and there was not a problem that his astute mind did not solve. He never dabbled with problems. He solved them. His greatness lay in comprehending and digesting all available information on the particular subject in which he interested himself and then in suggesting the lines and problems of its future development with an accuracy of judgment and surety of direction. His researches in the antiquity of the Vedic times, his mastery over the science of mathematics and astrology and his firm grasp of the systems of Eastern and Western philosophy all these amply illustrate the point in view. The comparative study of religions he made, and especially that of Hinduism and the work he produced on the Bhagwad Gita, are unparalleled. The needs of the country in which he was born required that he should bring to bear all his extraordinary powers on politics of his times and he did so ungrudgingly and willingly and not without a tremendous cost. All the suffering, mental and physical, that he went through, the fortitude with which he bore it all and his unbending will ever prove his surest guide and they need only be mentioned here without either rhetorics or embellishments. They are fresh in every Indian's mind and have drawn deepest admiration even from those who disliked him most here and abroad; for if he made true friends he also made powerful foes. His short life was a long story of continuous sacrifice and perhaps keen disappointments. He ever believed in conservation of national energy and ever devised means to concentrate and focus the national will through various channels to achieve his objects and never introduced "dogma" in politics. May it be said that perhaps his sacrifice, his work, his ambitions and his methods of achieving them yet remain to be sufficiently appreciated and perhaps decades must roll on and centuries pass by before the world knows all about him and learns fully to appreciate his lifework.

DR. KURTKOTI,
(Shri Shankaracharya of Kavir Peeth).

THE LESSONS OF HIS LIFE.

THE RARE PURITY OF HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER.

India's late lamented leader, the great Lokamanya Balvantrao Gangadhar Tilak, was so emphatically a great soul and is of such hallowed memory that no lover of India and respecter of true greatness can honestly withhold his humble tribute of grateful praise and heartfelt admiration from that forceful and magnetic personality. The celebration of his anniversary by means of articles and addresses on that day in reverent and affectionate appreciation of the great departed is, therefore, the natural duty as well as the proud privilege of public writers and public speakers all over the country. And we sincerely, earnestly and intensely rejoice at and avail ourselves of this opportunity (so kindly proferred by you) for writing a few lines to you about his life and work and thereby contributing our small quota to the "Bombay Chronicle's" arrangements for honoring, on August 1st, the memory of one who literally sacrificed his all on the altar of our sacred and beloved Motherland.

He lived a noble and strenuous life wholly free from all personal blemish and full of lofty aspirations and unceasing endeavours for the independence, welfare and progress of his country; and he passed away full of honours (honored, wept and sung by all—including even the European Principals of the Government and Missionary Colleges of Bombay and elsewhere) and leaving behind him a splendid example for all the sons and daughters of India to cherish lovingly and follow reverently.

(1) His tremendously keen and powerful intellect which could naturally—with infinite daring and with the utmost ease—tackle the most abstruse problems of literary and historic research as well as of practical and constructive politics; (2) his particularly pronounced erudition (classical and professional) which showed how splendidly his natural intellectual faculties had been developed and put to the best and highest use conceivable; (3) his passionate devotion to the Motherland with his consequent faithful, incessant and invaluable services through which with his thorough-going efficiency, he dedicated all his natural genius and acquired talents to the task of elevating pure Nationalism (untrammelled b yany other complications and weaknesses of head or of heart) from its subordinate position of a holiday pastime of the politician to its dominant status of a powerful religious doctrine accepted by all India; (4) his rare purity of personal character which—as in the case of Mr. Gandhi (although of a very different type, mould, trend and manner of manifestation)—invested his public life and activities with a subtle charm all its own and which accounted for his absolute and uncompromising incorruptibility of mind and soul rendering it impossible for him to swerve even an inch from what he conscientiously conceived to be for the best and lasting interests of the Nation; (5) his indomitable strength of will and toughness of fibre whereby, wholly undismayed by any set-backs or disappointments, he could never look back after once putting his hand to the plough, which enabled him, under all circumstances (of the most agonisingly and exruciatingly painful and torturesome character), to stand undauntedly (but with neither fear nor bravado) "four-square to all the winds that below" and which thus rendered him practically invincible, impregnable and immovable—these and other memorable characteristics of his are well-known to all and can never be wiped out from our memories b yany efflux of time and will bear endless reiteration.

Let us therefore, on his anniversary day, lovingly and reverently call to mind, take to heart and assimilate the lessons of his life aright and profit by his teachings and by his example which, on careful analysis, will be found to contain the vital and vigorous message of heartening solace and eternal uplift calculated to cheer, revive and invigorate our drooping spirits and help us to undauntedly face and successfully surmount all the trials and tribulations which seem to be still in store for our long-suffering country. We fee certain that, though physically departed from our midst, he is—in spirit—the guardian Angel and inspirer of our country's political emancipation and continues (with mightier power, in fact, than ever before) to watch over and work strenuously for the welfare and progress of India, which to the very last, he unceasingly strove for by day and dreamt of by night and without whose final accomplishment it is impossible for us to conceive of his restless soul ever resting!

In the catastrophically calamitous and deplorably disheartening circumstances of the present critical juncture in the history of India, May the Ominipresent, Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omni-compassionate Father of us all graciously grant to His Indian children the clearness of mental vision correctly to grasp and thoroughly imbibe the secret of the Lokamanya's towering greatness and the pertinacity of moral principle faithfully to practise those inspiring principles of Karma, Bhakti and Gyan (wise and loving service) which his discourses inculcated so fervently and his life illustrated so perfectly.

Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teerth,
JAGADGURU SHRI SHANKARACHARYA,
of
SHRI SHARADA PEETH.

ADVANCE IN IDEAS.

CAUSES OF HIS POPULARITY.

My first recollection of Lokamanya Tilak is of the time when he was prosecuted for sedition in the year 1898. I remember that a sensation was caused by the news, a sensation that thrilled the student world (I was then a student at college) no less than the general public. In those days students kept much more aloof from practical politics than they do now; one of the reasons being, no doubt, that the general public itself was much less alive to matters relating to its Government than it now is, and politics were discussed in extremely few homes. At the trial an extremely elaborate summing up was delivered by the judge. Its length showed the great pains the learned judge took over it, though, I think, it is generally recognised now that neither the pains he took, nor his desire to be impartial, prevented him from giving an interpretation to the section which was far too wide.

During his imprisonment Tilak proved the extent of his erudition by producing one of his scholarly works. It is perhaps not generally known that Tilak's scholarship was not restricted to matters concerned with ancient Sanskrit Literature and subjects associated with Brahmanism, but extended to the history of European countries. He seems to have had a profound knowledge also of constitutions and constitutional history. I cannot speak of this from personal knowledge. But I have good reason to believe the correctness of the reports on which I base my statement. It is, of course, possible that knowledge of constitutions acquired in the only manner in which an Indian publicist could in those days acquire it—by the study of books and papers—has always something unpractical about it, compared to the knowledge of those who have to deal in constitutional questions as matters of their daily work. But the patient student of constitutional law in libraries may have a finer and completer grasp of the fundamental questions of State policy than empiricism can ever acquire; and the jibes of mere empirics against scholars, it may be permitted to surmise, are occasionally sharpened by feelings not distinguishable from envy, and may be placed in the category of attempts at self-defence against attacks from unexpected quarters.

On the occasion of his second trial Lokamanya Tilak defended himself in person; though he had the assistance of several legal gentlemen who would have represented him worthily if he had desired it. His address to the Jury at this trial was a very full apology for his own life. He got completely into that spirit in the course of his address and in many portions he seemed to have forgotten that no accused person can hope to alter long-cherished notions in the minds of those who are sitting in judgment over him. But if the last pronouncement of the Court of Appeal in Bombay is compared with the views underlying the earlier decision against Tilak, the advance in the ideas becomes obvious. The entire outlook is different now from that in the days in which Tilak was brought before the Criminal Sessions on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court. Many distinctions for which Tilak then pleaded and many arguments which were then brushed aside as too fine drawn seem to be recognised and given effect to by the Court of Appeals

It was, I think, the pains he took in the political education of the masses; the exemplification in his own simple and unpretentious life and in his sufferings, of the principles which when merely uttered in words carried no immediate conviction, until his faith in them was put to the test by his readiness to suffer imprisonment for them; and his capacity at a very early date to look so far ahead and to work for ideals that then seemed not only impracticable but hardly reputable: these together seem to me to be some of the main causes for the great demonstration which was made at his funeral, and for the fact that death has not robbed him of the honour that is due to the best in him from his countrymen.

FAIZ B. TYABJI.

HIS POLICY.

A REMINISCENCE.

I gladly add my reverent tribute to the annual offering of grateful remembrance, a true shraddha, by the children of India, for whose uplifting from their fallen condition he strove so nobly all his lifelong, to the sacred spirit of Lokamanya Tilak.

It was my loss that I saw him no oftener than only three or four times—in the week of the Lucknow Congress of 1916; again in that of the Calcutta Congress of 1917; and finally, in the last week of May, 1920. And it was only during these last-mentioned days that I had an opportunity of conversing with him, not counting the few words I was able to exchange with him during a casual minute of recess time, at one of the meetings of the Subjects Committee in Calcutta.

In May, 1920, he came to Benares for a memorable meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, the Committee which adopted the report of the Special Committee of the Congress appointed to enquire into the Panjab atrocities of 1919. He told me he had visited Benares long years ago as a youth, together with some compatriots of his own age. I am not quite sure, but I have an idea he also said that he and his friends had a swimming competition across the summer Ganga, and he won in the race—the lesson whereof is that he stored up in youth the physical stamina indispensable for the doing of public work of the kind he did, and for the enduring of the eight years or so of repeated imprisonments by which the small men in office tried to break his great spirit in vain, though the six years for which they jailed him finally, in his advanced age, and by the hands of an Indian judge, did wear down his body considerably.

His last visit to Benares was thus also his first appearance there, as a recognised great leader—great morally, great intellectually, great in fire of soul, in tenacity of purpose, in outstanding courage of conviction, great in learning, in debate, in simplicity of life, in that personal magnetism which attracts and holds fellow-men as devoted followers (and also equally strongly repels others of different affinities), great, above all else, in self-sacrifice and suffering till then unequalled among men of similar standing in the public life of India.

The public of Benares were naturally very anxious to hear him. A meeting was hastily arranged, on the Town Hall grounds, in the open. I believe the date was 29th May, 1920. We went over to the place, in the evening, from the Lokamanya's residence, together with his lifelong friends and fellow-workers, Messrs. Vaidya, Kelkar, Khaparde and others. There had been no time to think out and notify what subject he would speak on. I was directed by the audience to take the chair, and he turned to me and asked "What am I to speak on?" On the spur of the moment I replied, "Tell us about Raja-Dharma ('The Ruler's Duty', Politics). The subject is comprehensive enough to enable you to say whatever you think desirable for us to know, for permanent as well as current and temporary use. And such a very rare and unique combination of eastern and western learning as yours, is just what is wanted to solve our modern problems with the help of ancient principles, if that be at all possible, in accordance with the special genius, the peculiar individuality, and the best traditions of the Indian people."

He began speaking in Hindi, duly warning his audience that he would have to slide into English bye-and-bye, unless they agreed to hear Marathi, which, of course, they were not prepared to do. And he gave us much sound advice on the situation.

Incidentally he quoted an old Sanscrit verse, in support of his policy of responsive co-operation, as it has been called. The verse is to the effect that in politics, "We should do unto others as they do unto us." In a certain sense, the verse may apply even to the present policy of the Congress. Though it is called by the negative name of Non-Cooperation, yet the positive form, "responsive co-operation" means much the same thing, i.e., co-operating with the present system of Government when it honestly co-operates with the people for their benefit, and obstructing it when it does otherwise. I remember distinctly that in the course of a discussion in Bombay, in July, 1921, Mahatma Gandhi told me clearly that the N.C.O.'s do not non-cooperate with the present system of Government in every thing, but only in some specified things. This is obvious also. The difference, then, between the Lokamanya's policy and the current Congress policy may well be regarded as one of details only, as to the matters in respect of which Non-Cooperation should be practised, and as to the form in which it should be practised, e.g., by negative aloofness from and avoidance of Legislative Councils or positive obstruction inside them. Who knows but that some day, when the current policy has yielded up its full results (certainly good and very good, in some respects, and, quite likely, somewhat ill also, in some other respects, for no course of human action ever was, is, or will be productive of only one kind), the Lokamanya's view will have to be synthesised and incorporated with it—for the common "adversary" should be attacked on all sides and in as many ways as possible, so far as there is no risk of the attacking parties neutralising each other.

To return to my personal narrative, some days after the speech, an unnecessarily and personally bitter opponent of his spoke to me to the effect that the Lokamanya must be a crooked and dangerous person since he said, as he had often before done in the public Press, that if others dealt with him crookedly he should deal with them similarly. I pointed out to this friend that if he had been really crooked, he would *not* have said *frankly* and openly what he did say, so publicly; that to me this was rather a proof of his straightforwardness and even artlessness, of his love of logic and lack of diplomacy, and that the really crooked and dangerous persons were those who, like the "diplomats" and "statesmen" of the various great Governments of the day and some others, *professed* the most angelically magnanimous sentiments and missed no chance of devouring their neighbour's vitals. The critic fell into a reverie.

I had the privilege of conversing with Lokamanyaji for about an hour on one occasion during those days of his last visit to Benares. We particularly discussed social organisation, ancient and modern, how to bring about a more equitable distribution of the necessaries and the comforts of life, and that problem of problems, how to secure the right kind of legislators who could be morally as well as intellectually trusted to enact the laws which would bring about a more equitable distribution. Nothing definite was arrived at.

The veteran leader was looking very tired, war-worn. All his life he had struggled nobly and suffered greatly for the helping, the educating, the uplifting, of the children of India. Eight years he had spent in jail because of the petty-minded malice of men in office, "dressed in a little brief authority, playing such antics, like to angry apes, as would make angels weep that human forms, moulded in shape divine, should hold such minds." Even after his passing away from this earth, one of these, in a published letter to a Municipal Board, called him foul names. The office-man was probably of the same breed as those who, after the restoration of Charles II, dragged out the corpse of Oliver Cromwell, the "Protector", from its grave and hanged it with chains. The Lokamanya had suffered also from the unnecessary jealousies, distrusts, obstructiveness, and uncharitableness of even his fellow-workers in the Congress, colleagues as well as opponents, who might well have colligated with or opposed him without hating him. But, alas! it is not possible in human affairs altogether to separate the head from the heart; and the Lokamanya too could not always refrain from hitting his adversaries hard.

Well, his days of fighting were coming to a close. The last great fight, in the law-courts of England, against Chirol in the front and the British-Indian Government behind Chirol's back, and the failure of the much-vaunted British sense of fair-play and British justice in their very home, seems to have completed the exhaustion of his aging energies. If Sir Valentine Chirol seems to have suffered some remorse for the ill he has wrought, since he has recently publicly confessed some changes of view, this may be regarded as tribute to the memory of the illustrious departed.

When I last saw him, his eyes were looking tired, sad, half-closed—as if desiring and shortly expecting the well-earned rest from long and noble labours, first for the educational and then the political salvation of India. The rest came to him two months later.

"He tried to save others, himself he could not save"—for, indeed, no one who tries to save himself can save others. The wood that is to give warmth to other living beings, must first lose its own life, be severel from its roots, and go into the fire.

I make my reverent oblations to his great spirit, which, perchance, now that it is free of the weight and the fatigues of the flesh is doing what it can from a higher world of subtler forms, to help forward his beloved Motherland.

BHAGWANDAS.

Benares.

MARTYR OF MAHARASHTRA.

LESSON OF HIS PERSECUTIONS.

That was the Lokamanya Tilak. For, no other Indian Patriot was prosecuted, persecuted, imprisoned and imperilled so repeatedly, systematically, and persistently as our late revered leader Tilak! Let the facts speak for themselves:—(1) "He was prosecuted by the Bombay Government for defaming the Diwan of Kolhapur in 1882, and was sentenced for 100 days' imprisonment!

(2) In 1897, the same benign Government prosecuted him for sedition; and Tilak was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment!

(3) Between 1900 and 1905, the same Government "indicted him on a charge of maladministration of the estate" of the Tai Maharaj! And though the prosecution failed completely, it was condemned even by some Moderate Papers as little short of persecution!

(4) In 1908, the Bombay Government again prosecuted Tilak on a charge of sedition, and he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment!

(5) Even after his release, Lokamanya Tilak was not free from the the attentions of the C. I. D., nor from letters from Ganeshkhind!

For well-nigh forty years, Lokamanya Tilak struggled and suffered for Mother Hind. His persecutions have a great lesson for us all to-day. Please note, that Lokamanya Tilak's prosecution under Section 124-A., was the first in the Bombay Presidency, and the second in India in 1897; so rarely was that section brought into operation. To-day, after 25 years, how repeatedly and ruthlessly has that section been applied all over India? And that too, in the face of the enlarged Councils and its enlarged powers, in the presence of Indian Executive Councillors and Ministers, and that in spite of their occasional protests, Section 124-A. is freely brought into play! Under these circumstances, nothing will save India, nothing will bring us Swaraj, except fearless and selfless, unceasing and unbending service and sacrifice for mother Hind, of which Lokamanya Tilak has left such a shining example to us! To-day, we pay our homage to our late leader and to the Martyr of Maharashtra! And we pray that his spirit may unite us and inspire us to dedicate our life to the service of Motherland. Amen!

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AN IDEAL FRIEND.

A VARIED GENIUS.

The activities of the late Lokamanya Tilak were directed into so many different channels, his talents so varied and his genius for work and mastering details so great, that in man nature appeared to exhibit a combination so rare that one of his type is not born once in a few centuries. A fairly full life of this great son of India is already out and another is, it is believed, under preparation by an able writer and an intimate friend. So one may be excused from setting out even in outline the main incidents of his life. He was an original thinker, quite at home in difficult subjects like higher mathematics and astronomy, and had he been spared only a year or two, the world would have had the benefit of his theories reducing differential calculations to arithmetical processes and the old Hindu theories propounded by Bhaskaracharya about the motions of planets brought to the notice of Western scholars, and the formulae of Graha Laghava brought up to date by comparatively simple calculations. His works "Orion" and "Arctic Home in the Vedas" are already before the learned world, and they command universal admiration; and his Geeta-Rahasya has already taken a place alongside of Jnyaneshwari in Mahrati literature. He was an eminent journalist and raised "Kesari" to a leading position and his politics belonged to a school founded by himself and bearing his honoured name. Shortly before his demise he was engaged in organizing the Congress Democratic Party, with a programme to be carried out by it in the various local and imperial legislatures of India. Its guiding principle was to be what he called "Responsive Co-operation" and the position of its workers in the present-day politics would be that of independents who are pledged neither to oppose nor to support but are free to do either or remain indifferent according as the measures introduced by the Government are beneficial, injurious or neutral. Since there has been a controversy about what he would have done if he were among us now, and whether he would have supported the non-co-operation movement inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi, it may be permissible to state that he would have maintained that his policy of Responsive Co-operation covered all the exigencies that are likely to arise, and non-co-operation as now usually preached was included in it but reserved for rare and quite exceptional contingencies. This is what was meant by his followers when they said at Calcutta that Non-Co-operation was accepted as a principle but regarded as inexpedient. Mr. Gandhi had an interview with him a few days before he passed on and was requested not to press forward the movement he had in view. Had he lived, either Mr. Gandhi would not have put forward his movement or a compromise between his and Mr. Gandhi's policy would have been in the field with very widely different results. The Congress office in London would certainly not have gone, with all its equipment and with its organ "India." On the contrary, by this time it would have thrown out its branches on the continent.

Besides being a very powerful writer he was a very effective platform speaker. He always carried his immense audience with him not only in India but also in England and instances could be cited of meetings convened by his opponents at their own expense, and converted by him in the course of a short speech and induced to vote in support of his propositions.

His private life was exceedingly pure, so much so that not even his bitterest opponents in moments of the greatest heat, ever breathed any calumny against it. His modes of work were his own. He read voraciously and his memory was so wonderfully retentive, that he dictated the books that he wrote and the articles that he published without referring to any notes. In fact he never made any and the volumes read by him never showed any marks either in the body or in the margin. He was a very kind relation and an ideal friend, and during his long career never threw anybody overboard. His immense, almost superhuman courage shielded every one of his staff and he willingly suffered for writings not his own. His peace of mind was such as could never be disturbed. He was calm, cool and collected when there was a tremendous storm and uproar in the Congress Pandal at Surat. When sentenced and ordered to be removed to jail, he went to sleep in the interval between the passing of the order and the fetching of a vehicle to carry him in.

The subject bursts with fulness but it is feared that the limits of space prescribed have already been exceeded so the rest may be held over for another occasion.

G. S. KHAPARDE.
Amraoti.

APOSTLE OF SELF-RELIANCE

GREAT KARMA YOGI AND DNYANAYOGI.

If I were to describe Lokmanya Tilak in one sense, I would say: He was a great *Karma Yogi* and a *Dnyanayogi*—a man of thought and action. In his boyhood he learnt his *Gita* and to the days of his departure (death is a word which cannot be used of him) he lived it, and he will *live* in the lives yet to come. His was a life of study and of sacrifice. He was one of those few pioneers who began their public life by devoting themselves heart and soul to the regeneration of India: by taking the education of its youth in their own hands. But while the school grew into a college, Mr. Tilak grew from a teacher of boys into a teacher of men. The "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" became the media of spreading his great ideas amongst his people.

To know his life is to know the political life of India in all its details. By calling him and his followers by names (which do not bear repetition) his opponents in thought did certainly admit that he was much in advance of his times and had a courage of his convictions which they did not possess. While others tried studiously to avoid struggle with the bureaucracy, he invited it, and, to our great pain, we feel constrained to confess that had the country followed his lead at Surat, things would have been a thousand times easier (if not solved) for Mahatma Gandhiji than they are.

That he was the first to introduce the idea of passive resistance is wellknown to those who heard him say at Surat: "I will not leave the platform unless bodily removed from there." It was no doubt passive resistance against an Indian who would not permit him to express views which were against his own. But whether the overlord be a coloured man or a white one passive resistance is the one method that we have at present to adopt. Lokamanya practised it.

That he was an apostle of self-reliance as opposed to mendicancy no one can deny. Until the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, he was not only the uncrowned kind of the people of Maharashtra but the most honoured and adored hero that ruled the heart of the Punjab. Whether prosecuted by the Government or cried down by his fellow-workers no reverses damped his spirit and no obstacles retarded his advance. And well may the bureaucracy say "Thanks to Mr. Tilak the Moderate (Liberal) of to-day is the Extremist of 1906."

Very few of our leaders had to pass through the sort of struggle which this renovator of Maharashtra or the awakener of India had to go through. But he had learnt to subdue the pain of his body to the joy of his soul. This indomitable son of Maharashtra combined in him the soul and the strength, the feeling and the sentiment, the hopes and the aspirations of millions of Maharashtrians in particular and Indians in general. Like a born leader, he had in his one single self united and developed the heart and the head, the nerve and the muscle of his race. Therefore, he fascinated the masses and led them. Therefore it is that from the dark and miserable prison of the bureaucracy shone forth the "Orion" and through the impenetrable walls of Mandalay fort, (wherein breathed his last the first deportee of the Punjab, Baba Ramsingh of holy memory, after an exile of more than thirty years) burst forth the glorious sun of the "Geeta Rahasya", the greatest and the noblest work of the century which will guide and support us in struggles yet to come. Read it once and one thing will be clear to you that this giant of thought and action, this believer in the doctrine of Krishna this knower of the supernatural soul that permeates the whole human race and pervades through the being of the bird and the beast, could not and would not either preach or practise what is known as racial or natural hatred. He may certainly be opposed to the overlording of the white race over the entire globe to the detriment of the best interests of human race as a whole, even though it be in the name of moral supremacy, purer religion or higher civilization. He may not have been able to suppress his resentment or dislike of it.

He was certainly incapable of translating his thoughts in the language of what is known as decorous diplomacy. But he did not entertain any hatred towards any other human being because he was white or yellow.

The one lesson we need must remember may well be given in his own words:—"The path of duty is never sprinkled with rose-water nor roses grow on it. It is true that what we seek may seem like a revolution in the sense that it means a complete change in the "theory" of the Government of India as now put forward by the bureaucracy. It is true that this revolution must be a bloodless revolution but it would be folly to suppose that if there is to be no shedding of blood there are also no sufferings to be undergone by the people. But you can win nothing unless you are prepared to suffer."

RAMBHUJ DATT CHAUDHRI.

THE PEOPLE'S MAN.

A PRACTICAL IDEALIST.

It is very good of you to have invited me to say something about the late Lokamanya, in my reverence and affection for whom I yield to none.

It is not easy to give in a few words one's own impressions of the message that the late Lokamanya has left for this country and yet it is a happy idea to collect a few impressions on every anniversary of the Lokamanya in order that although he be physically far away from us his ever active

(Continued on page 10.)

TRIBUTES TO LOKAMANYA'S MEMORY.

(Continued from page 9.)

and energetic spirit that knew nothing else in this life than a true devotion, strenuous work and tremendous sacrifice for the sake of the motherland may be drawn towards us to inspire many a young man to tread the path of service that he so nobly trod. Tilak never pretended to be a saint, although in personal purity and spotlessness of private character he could defy any saint. Tilak was a people's man and was proud to be called a man. No new religion did he come to preach. His life's mission was to secure people's birth-right, nothing more, nothing less. For this purpose he brought forth no fantastic schemes to capture people's imagination. No dreamer was he. He was a practical idealist, knowing full well his people, their strength *as well as their weakness*. He gave them greater strength by means of his own sufferings. He was a man of remarkable intelligence unique intellect and would have secured a foremost place in any country in the world. He has enriched India by leaving to her some valuable products of his intellect, the fruits of his deep study of the Bhagwadgita so as to rouse Indians to the need of action, and, above all, by his sufferings in the cause of India's freedom, he showed he could live and not merely profess belief in the teachings of Gita. One may say with him that "there are higher powers who guide the destinies of this ancient land" and although the atmosphere is not very cheerful, one may, with Tilak's faith in the destiny, say that the clouds shall pass, triump in the end is certain. The truth of that wonderful phrase in Gita, viz. "Yoga is skill in action" is realised in Tilak's life and character. It is that perhaps which brought forth from him the message, that after the Reforms Indians should adopt the policy of "Responsive Co-operation." This ought not to be ignored. Is it yet too late to listen to the voice of one who is no more physically in our midst but whose undying spirit ever lives to watch and help forward the progress of the nation he loved so well?

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

HIS LEGACY.

SACRIFICE AND SWADESHI.

"The National Work which faces us today is so great, extensive and urgent, that you all must work together with zeal and courage greater than I may have been able to show. It is a task which is not one that can be put off. Our Motherland calls everyone of us to be up and doing. And I do not think that her sons will disregard this call. However, I feel it my duty to beg of you to respond to this call of our Motherland and banishing all differences from your minds strive to become the embodiments of national ideals. Here there is no room for rivalry, jealousy or fear. God will help us in the fruition of our efforts and if not by us, it is certain that the fruits will be gathered by the next generation."

This is the standing exhortation of the Lokamanya to his countrymen which none who would cherish his memory can ignore. It is now two years' since we lost the guiding hand of the Lokamanya. The realisation of all that he did, all that he suffered for Freedom's cause comes to us in ever increasing measure, as the years pass by when in carrying on the struggle to which he gave a life's devotion we miss his guiding presence and all that it stood for. In his passionate love of freedom and devotion to the Motherland in his purity of life and high character, his great self-sacrifice, his dauntless courage and his serene simplicity, the Lokamanya has left us a treasure which can only increase by use. The life of the Lokamanya has an object lesson full of rich instruction for every son and daughter of India. With the Lokamanya Patriatism was a religion, the love of the Motherland was the very breath of his life—the supreme motive dominating all his thoughts and activities. No memorial less than Swaraj can fittingly perpetuate the memory of the Great Patriot, and no less homage than the dedication of ourselves to the realisation of his dream of Swaraj can be acceptable to him. And there can be no Swaraj without Swadeshi and sacrifice. Bombay qualified herself last year for celebrating the Lokamanya's anniversary by the great step she took towards Swadeshi. Let her lead the way this year also. On this day sacred to the memory of the Lokamanya, let every son and daughter of India solemnly vow to discard all foreign cloth and wear only pure Khaddar, ply and popularise the Charkha.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

Bombay.

SAVANT AND POLITICAL THINKER.

UNRIVALLED FIGHTER.

Lecky tells us that the enthusiasm which once produced conspicuous saints now produces conspicuous revolutionaries. This may be true of Europe, but not of Asia. At all events Religion and Politics had equal attraction for Tilak. A saint is seldom a savant, but Tilak was endowed with rare talents enriched by vast learning, the depth of which amazed even experts. As a political thinker and fighter he remains unrivalled in India—*facile princeps*. As an agitator he resembled Mazzini but he could combine the burning patriotism of the Italian Liberator with the practical sagacity of Cavour. This is evinced by the offer of Responsive Co-operation to the King-Emperor's Proclamation and the formation of the Congress Democratic party. The role of Mazzini had ended, the role of Cavour had commenced. While we bewail his untimely demise, it is idle to speculate upon his probable achievements in constructive statesmanship. But he had clearly indicated his way to Swaraj. It was the path of peace and goodwill through Provincial Autonomy to complete Swaraj with all possible expedition by all practical methods. To boycott the Council seemed to him to relinquish the captured stronghold without rhyme or reason after disabling the enemy. Certainly, under the regime of Tilak, the Khaddar and the Charkha would never have become the trusted army and navy of the people in the fight for Swaraj with the generals in jail! Verily the death of Tilak is a doleful disaster for Maharashtra and all India. The *Guru* is gone to heaven and the *chelas* have gone astray. But there is hope; for subjection cannot be the destiny of this venerable ancestor of the Aryan brotherhood. Non-Co-operation has not fulfilled its solemn promise. Let us try Tilak's Responsive Co-operation.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

LOKAMANYA'S SPLENDID TENACITY OF PURPOSE.

History records no more significant coincidence than the inauguration of the Non-co-operation Movement two years ago at the very hour when Lokmanya Tilak was breathing his last. A free India will raise a statue to Tilak on the Chowpaty seaface which witnessed on that day the most solemn demonstration of Indian solidarity. But, meanwhile, the great national endeavour to achieve Swaraj inaugurated that very hour is his most appropriate monument. Fitly the nation decided to raise the one crore Swaraj Fund in his name who laid by daring literary dreams to consecrate his life to the cause of India's freedom. Mazzini did that many years ago, telling those who accused him of neglecting art and letters that literature would blossom over his tomb. The Lokmanya longed for the day when he would leave the arena of political struggle to enjoy the quiet calm of professorial life in a liberated India. But many more patriots will have to burn as incense at the altar of the Motherland before freedom's fragrance spreads over the land. Pioneers must perish. As the second anniversary of Lokmanya's death approaches the course of events has revived his phrase Responsive Co-operation." That phrase stood for a manly policy when the Moderate programme was one of elastic Co-operation. The forced marches of the last ten years have brought the moderates to the national position of two years ago, while the nation has refused to be responsive to anything but a gesture of unqualified freedom. India offers responsive Co-operation to the nations of the British Commonwealth if they recognize her status as a free nation. She declares to accept sympathetic Secretaries of State and well-meaning Viceroy's as substitutes for Swaraj. Long ago Lokmanya Tilak taught us not to be taken in by the semi-sympathetic and wholly delusive atmosphere with which the British Government has surrounded the issue of Indian Nationalism. He tore open that mask and faced the issue squarely. The need of the hour is that splendid tenacity of purpose with which Lokmanya Tilak led the forces of freedom.

A. T. GIDWANI.

Ahmedabad.

TILAK DEAD.

LONG LIVE LOKAMANYA!

Bal Gangadhar Tilak is so great and at the same time so simple that his personality and character become elusively indefinable.

Yet India has summed him up in one word and calls him "Lokamanya", a name by which he will be remembered as long as the country has pride in its past and hope for its future.

Grateful India will continue to bear his name Tilak, as "*tilak*" on her forehead, and be ever proud of him, the greatest Maharatta after Shivajee.

Is it necessary to say more of this walking and ever talking political Gita, of which the best commentary is his own life?

Every student of his life may well say

"The pages of thy book I read
And as I closed each one
My heart responding ever said
Servant of God. Well done."

Could he have lived better than he lived—the life of luminous self-sacrifice?

Could he have died better than he died—the death of undying self-effacement?

Tilak is dead. Long live Lokamanya!

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

HIS LIFE-WORK.

OUR INSPIRATION.

To-day is the second anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak, and it can be best celebrated by a firmer resolve to carry on the struggle for National freedom with greater determination. Providence has thought fit to leave the completion of Lokmany's life-work viz, the attainment of Swaraj into the hands of one, who by singular coincidence suffers imprisonment, for the same offence of patriotism as the Lokmanya. The result of the struggle is certain, however, and we may play our part. If we do it manfully and our part. If we do it manfully and honourably, the credit will be ours for having won the country's freedom; if we on the contrary shirk our plain duty, and leave the path of sacrifice and sufferings we shall stand condemned for ever and the world is bound to pronounce that we did not deserve such leaders. The heroic efforts made by the nation during the preceding year have demonstrated a desire and capacity to suffer but it has also demonstrated with equal force, that we have yet to fight more against our weaknesses, than against the strength of the opponent.

The movement has been crystalised and the country has been called upon to discard the badge of slavery and to put on Swadeshi Uniform before entering upon the second stage of the battle. Let us all on this sacred day resolve to push forward the programme before us with unshaken faith, and the day of liberation will come sooner than we can imagine.

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

Ahmedabad.

FOUNDER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

I am grateful for the opportunity to pay my humble offering of respect and devotion to the memory of my, political Guru, the late Lokamanya Tilak Mahraj. It was my privilege among Madras Congressmen to have been somewhat closely associated with him during the crowded days of national service which culminated in the breaking down of his physical body on the 1st of August, 1920. And on this day of national performance of his annual *Sraddha*, I feel that the indomitable spirit of his disembodied soul has begun to pervade our national activities and hearten his followers in asserting and striving for the achievement of the liberty of India, of Swaraj, our birthright, on the lines laid out by him. I feel sure that by the contemplation and inspiration of his life and work and, above all, of the example which he has set to the leaders and followers alike as to the right methods of conduct and action in the great national struggle, we are carrying on, we shall be guided and goaded at this critical juncture in the affairs of the country, to that intensive and sleepless national work which we have now to put forth to reach our goal when it is so near. May the country keep him in perpetual remembrance for continuing his work in spirit and in substance and not merely by offering words of praise to the great Founder of Nationalism in India.

A. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR.
(Editor, "Swadesamitran," Madras.)

SUPPORT GANDHI.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE.

I think it a great honour to write a few lines about the Lokmanya.

There have been many guesses as to what Lok. Tilak would have done in the present movement. The public would be interested to know what views he had about the Passive Resistance Movement of 1919, started by Mahatma Gandhi. I will only quote the actual extracts from the letters, that he had written to me from England:

LONDON, 10th April 1919.

".....I am very closely watching the Passive Resistance Movement. You must do something effective and I trust Mr. Gandhi will do it....."

LONDON, 15th May 1919.

"I have already written before that we should fully support Mr. Gandhi. It is impossible to give you any more detailed advice from here....."

(Sd.) B. G. TILAK.

I believe that Lok. Tilak's views about the Passive Resistance Movement are a fair key to know what would have been his attitude in the present agitation.

D. D. SATHAYE.

Bombay.

DUTY OF INDIAN WOMEN.

HOW TO CHERISH HIS MEMORY.

The expectations of the late Lokamanya from the womanhood of India may be gathered from one of his public speeches before a large gathering of women in Bombay. He had said, it is women who have preserved the old traditions and customs in India, and that they have not been swayed by the Western Civilization and he very much wanted that they should continue to do so in future. It is quite absurd to think of him as one who was against the Education of women, when he himself had with pride cited examples of women—not very long ago—who used to speak Sanskrit language with fluency, and who were the teachers of poetry to youngsters in their families. When a controversy was raging in Poona as to whether the compulsory primary education should be given to boys alone, or both the boys and girls, he had favoured the education of boys in the first instance, knowing the financial difficulties and not because he was against girls' education. But at that time the leader of the opposition was our present Minister of Education, who then advocated the education of both at once. We all know what a poor show he has made in the increase of educational institutions. In fact some are being closed down for want of funds. In the present Swadeshi Movement if the Lokmanya had been amongst us, he would have strongly advised the women of India to throw away the *sarees* of foreign yarn and wear even the thickest khaddar until better ones could be made by themselves.

The best way to cherish the memory of the Lokmanya in the Indian household is to give impetus to the Charka and Khaddar movement on his anniversary day; as I believe that if a woman in a family gets wholly absorbed in the Swadeshi and khaddar movement, she has natural power to convert the whole family to her ideas, and I hope the women of India will whole heartedly take up this movement in right earnest and help to win Swaraj at the earliest date, and thus give peace to his soul and an assurance to Mahatma Gandhi in gaol, that the women are following his advice religiously.

AWANTIKA GOKHALAY,

TO RAISE THE PEOPLE.

HIS ONE AIM.

The name of Lokamanya is adored by the millions of this country. On this the second anniversary of his death, our thoughts naturally go back to this great man whose life of devoted service and sacrifice can only be coupled with that of Mahatma Gandhi. He had only one aim in life, and that was to place his faltering people on their feet. He was loved and revered by his countrymen even as much as he was feared by the Government, for does not the Government, in this land of anomalies, fear every honest patriot? The unexampled courage which he showed to the last moment of his life, the stern and relentless pursuit of his aims, his austere simplicity and his burning love for his people; these are the very ideals on whose foundation the Non-Co-operation movement is built. It is deeply to be deplored that we have not had his help and guidance during the strenuous struggle of the last two years. His is a personality which can move millions. It is, however, cheering to note that the spirit of Lokamanya Tilak is still markedly alive in the Congress. The magic of his name has gone into every home in the country, and the very thought of his life and work is enough to lift one to a higher plane. Lokamanya Tilak is no more with us. Mahatma Gandhi is in prison. If there is any manhood left in the nation, it should march ahead with something of the spirit which animated these great souls, and reach early the goal for which they had striven. May we have the strength and will to do it!

T. PRAKASAM,
Editor, "Swarajya."

A SUPERMAN.

INTENSE LOVE OF COUNTRY.

I had not the privilege of close personal acquaintance with the Lokamanya. Years ago I was asked to review his great publication on "The Arctic Home of the Vedas." Since then I learnt to admire him first for his unrivalled scholarship and later for his burning patriotism. I believe it is Dr. Johnson who said that Scotchmen loved their country more than truth even: Tilak's loved for India was even greater. There was no risk too great for him provided he was sure of serving his motherland in some way. His troubles were all due to this intensity of attachment to his country. His belief in the destiny of India as a greater world power than any Empire was profound and he worked to secure that end. Intellectually, he was head and shoulder over most men of his generation. He saw into the future more clearly than they, and ignoring temporary hindrances, he worked wholeheartedly to place India on a pedestal which he believed was her own. The devotion paid to him by his followers bordered on manworship. There can be no doubt that he deserved it. He was a superman who owed nothing to adventitious circumstances, who left nothing to chance and who followed a path chalked out for himself and for his followers in the sure belief that India should lead and not follow.

T. V. SHESHAGIRI IYER.

INDIA'S TRUE SON.

HIS NOBLEST HERITAGE.

Of what the late Lok. Tilak has done for India volumes can be filled, still enough will not be said, nor can we be sufficiently grateful to him for the lofty ideal he placed before us, and for the spirit he infused among us. He served India as her true son, lived for her and died for her, nay, he lives, and will live, in our hearts as an ever-quickening and ennobling spirit. The unselfish sublimity of his purpose has stamped and formed millions of Indian souls. He has bequeathed to us the noblest heritage of man, *Swaraj*, the redeption of our manhood and our nationhood, whose banner is fluttering over us in harmony with the aspirations flutterings it has created within us. We were comatose and death-enshrouded, now we are reviving and rising. The life forces of the awakening India are lifting up the shroud, and the forces of death are consuming themselves.

Let us be up and doing, and assert our re-birth. I say *us*, I mean all of us, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians, who make up the Indian nation. We cannot claim to be a nation unless we make combined and single-hearted effort to chieve our birth-right. Our co-operation is as essential for our success as it is for binding us into one nation uniformly struggling for its emancipation. We cannot co-operate unless we respect each other's susceptibilities, and follow the gospel of love and mutual tolerance and help. We are men, and we ought to be men in deed before we think of enjoying free national self-determination. Apart from religion which is cherished by each community as its sacred inheritance, all the sordid feelings of sectarian sellishness, all racial bias with interests often sentimentally clashing, must be abandoned at once and for ever. No self-development at the sacrifice of our brethren's interests, no wilful trampling upon others' rights, no wanton push-backs and side-elbows, no stooping to petty jealousies, no exploitation of one community by another, but each one working unhampered in its own communal sphere for its self-expression and self-advancement, all cooperating for India's liberty and sinking all secular differences to gain self-confidence for the building up of their future, as so many living and powerful forces vigorously and harmoniously operating to bring about an ideal self-Government for our own good, and for the guidance of the so-called self-Governing nations, which in their extreme anxiety to govern others have actually ceased to govern and control themselves.

We must also redeem our labour and its outturn, use what we grow and produce, and reject what is imported, or rather forced upon us, from without. The latter is to sweep out our earnings and swell up foreign treasures. We must provide for ourselves before feeding the variety and prestige of others. If we do not look after what we own, who will?

What is, therefore, most needed for our salvation now is a solid, clearly defined, yet elastic and workable constructive programme, for which the best intellects of all political parties should be consulted, and make the soul of our great Marhatta reformer rest in peace by working it out with sober earnestness and dauntless determination.

M. A. GHANI,
(late of Kabul).

Lahore. b

MEASURE OF GREATNESS.

CAPACITY FOR SELF-SACRIFICE.

The measure of Tilak's greatness was furnished to me one day while he and I both were in London.

The Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill was then sitting. I knew that nothing would delight the bureaucrats' heart than for Indians to appear before that Committee in several groups and give the world the impression that opinion on Indian reforms was given, and an attempt made even to whittle away the minimum demand made. I was, therefore, anxious that all our people should appear in a solid body and make a joint demand. More than one of the men who had gone from India would not hear of the suggestion, because they would not sit under the same roof with Tilak.

When I happened to mention that matter to that great patriot he immediately replied, "if my presence keeps our people from writing I am perfectly willing to keep away." And he meant every word of what he said.

The standard of self-sacrifice set by Tilak is the only standard under which a slave people can father for purposes of faining their freedom.

St. NIHAL SINGH.

A GREAT LINGUIST.

It is exactly two years—730 days by the calendar—since the Lokmanya passed away from us to go to the bourne from which there is no returning and the void left by his departure has never been filled up. He was the greatest and most consistent of non-cooperators, for he practised non-co-operation throughout the 41 years of his most exemplary but contentious career. The outstanding quality of this great personality was his giant and all-embracing intellect. There was no subject in the field of human knowledge which he could not make his own in the shortest of time and achieve pre-eminence in it. Take the instance of his learning French, German and Pali languages in the Mandalay Central gaol. About 1910, Mr. Dhondopant Vidhvans, the nephew of the Lokmanya and the general manager of the Kesari" and "Marhatta", one day came to me, after one of his visits to the distinguished gaol-bird at Mandalay, and asked me about the best treatises to learn French and German without a master as he said the Lokmanya wished to learn those languages. I mentioned Hugo's series; which could be had complete for about 30s. for each language. A year after, Mr. Vidvansa again called on me and asked me to procure half a dozen books of history and essays but no fiction, in both French and German, as the Lokmanya wanted them for his penitentiary pastime. I greatly marvelled at the colossal nature of the intellect of the people's great tribune, and procured the books he wanted from the "Times" Book Club. But the most wonderful instance of this linguistic achievement came to my knowledge later on, on the morning of the Lokmanya's return home from Mandalay. At that time I lived not very far from the Gaikwad Wada, that is, Mr. Tilak's home as well as his workshop. I got the news of the great man's return within half an hour of his arrival, and though it was in the small hours of the morning at 2 a.m. I hastened to pay my respects and have the *darshan*, as we say, of the master. When I went to the Wada, I found the whole place agog, with excitement and found, the master joking and squirting sallies of wit and humour among his devoted admirers, and their name was legion. The next or rather the same morning, when I again repaired to the Wada at about 9 a.m. there was a great crush in the great Hall, of men, women and children anxious to touch the feet of the master and offer their worship to him. The Lokmanya noticing me among the crowd called me to his side and told me that he wanted to show me something. He went into his study and emerged with a small volume, which he placed in my hands with the remark that I would like it very much. When I left the Wada and looked at the book, I found this on the title page.

La vie inconnuede Jesus Christ.

Par Nicholas Notavitch

who published it in French in Paris in 1894. How the Lokmanya's unerring instinct, got wind of M. Notavitche's Paris publication in his prison cell at Mandalay is a mystery which I fear would never be solved.

Where his duty was concerned the Lokamanya was very sensitive. One morning I saw Mr. Vidvans handing over to Mr. Kavde Shastri, B.A. (he was not then the famous Leonine medico or medical Leo of Poona—Vaidya, Panchanana) two sheets of foolscap closely written in pencil in the Lokamanya's familiar graceful caligraphy. They contained minute instructions about teaching all school subjects to the two sons of the Lokamanya, Messrs. Rambhau and Bapu, Mr. Kavde Shastri being the tutor.

But I fear I have already exceeded the space allowed to me and I must therefore call a halt. Some day, perhaps, I will avail myself of the hospitality of the "Chronicle" and recount to its readers some more of my reminiscenes about the Lokamanya—the great master, who though dead physically, is yet immortal in spirit and is living amongst us to-day. *Vive le Lokamanya.*

K. K. ATHAVALE.

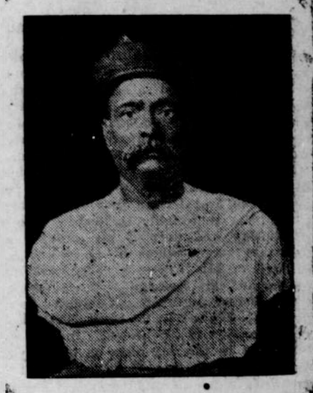
MAJOR BLAKE LEAVES LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 30.

Major Blake is leaving Lahore to-morrow morning at six and will most probably fly to Delhi but nothing has been definitely settled yet as everything will depend upon weather conditions which continue monsoonish here.

LOK-TILAK'S ANNIVERSARY.



Half life size bust and statues of Lok. Tilak in bronze are now ready at Mr. Wagh's Studio: Price Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. Life-size marble bust Rs. 3,000.

Shreemati Kastooribai Gandhi, who visited Mr. Wagh's Studio was highly pleased with the busts and statues of Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Rabindranath Tagore, and others, made by Mr. V. V. Wagh.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA writes:—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio it has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th March, 1922.

Enquiries Solicited.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

MAHTMA GANDHI

READ WHAT SAY

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C. P RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, July 29.

The C. P. Retrenchment Committee reassembling under the presidency of Mr. Slocock, examined on July 28th among others Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons. Lt col. Chapman, I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospital, in his evidetnce, stated that he had little doubt that recruitment of Indian Medical Service to the extent of officers required in C. P. must be stopped. The present I. M. S. officers must be worked off and as vacancies occurred they should be replaced by men recruited in open competition. He considered that duty and special allowances in his department did not err on the side of liberality. It was not possisble to amalgamate the I. G. of Prisons with the I. G. of Civil Hospital, as their functions were entirely different but he thought there was nothing illogical in the amalgamation of the Director of Public Health with the I. G. of Civil Hospitals as both these officers had more or less the same functions.

COL. LUNSLEY'S EVIDENCE.

I. G. of Prisons, Col. Lunsley, stated that recruitment of any Europeans to imperial services should cease at once. He would admit no more European recruits for Indian Medical Service and stated that his was a technical department and could be efficiently administered by an officer who had learnt his work in the department and had made individual study of prisoners and their crimes. He felt there would be disavantage in combining the appointment of the I. G. of prisons with that of the I. G. of Civil Hospitals. He stated that in his department utmost economy had been effected. He wanted recommendations of the Jail Committee to be given effect to, as it was necessary that in some respects there should be uniformity of treatment in jails throughout India.

The Retrenchment Committee will reassemble on 31st July when it will examine secretaries to Government.

REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE BRITISH COURTS.

A HIGH COURT JUDGE'S SENSITIVENESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 29.

At Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Stuart has disposed of revision application of Babu Narain Prasad Nigam a pleader of Cawnpore. In revision order of Mr. K. N. Knox, Magistrate, Allahabad, dated 19th December, 1921, convicting 55 Congress men under section 17 (2) of Criminal Amendment Act and sentencing them to various terms of imprisonment and fine. His Lordship said:—"These 55 persons apparently have deliberately refrained from taking any action in this matter either by way of appeal or revision but Babu Narain Prasad Nigam has appealed on their behalf (I am given to understand without their consent) in what he considers to be public interest. They have flatly refused to move the court and on reading the decision which I am asked to interfere with, it appears they refused to recognise the existence of any court established by British authority in India. I presume they include High Court among these other tribunals. I am therefore asked in this revision to look into a matter on behalf of persons who not only have not requested me to look into the matter on their behalf but who, as far as I can see, refuse to recognise my authority or my existence. This appears to me to be a somewhat amazing situation. Mr. Nigam has brought this matter to my notice. The matter might equally well have been brought to my notice by a paragraph in a newspaper or a placard on a wall or an anonymous postcard. It would be open to me on information contained in the newspaper, a placard on a wall or anonymous postcard to take action if I considered sufficient grounds were established to justify my doing so. So the case here stands. Judgment has been brought before me, read to me, and argued. There might have been very interesting points to argue if the persons in question had appealed as they had the right to appeal but they are not points to which I should be disposed to attach the slightest importance in the application for revision made by the aggrieved party himself and I certainly would not attach the slightest importance to them if made, as they are made, not by the aggrieved party but by a gentleman who has not satisfied me in any way as to his responsibility and who admittedly has no authority on their behalf. In these circumstances I have no hesitation in rejecting this application."

TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

STEPS BY BENGAL GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At the annual meeting of Calcutta Temperance Association to-day a letter was read from Nawab Ali Chauduri, Minister in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Industries stating that he had already taken such steps as were possible to confrom to the spirit of the resolution passed by Bengal Legislative Council in favour of local option and was considering its possibilities and difficulties when applied to municipal areas

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A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT

CONSEQUENCE OF RASH ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 30.

A sad accident has resulted in the death by drowning of Mr. Turnbull, the Chief Engineer of the British India Steamer "Chinkoa" that occured in the river Hooghly yesterday evening. Mr. Turnbull intended to go ashore from the British India Steamer "Lady Blake" accompanied by the Chief Engineer of that ship which was anchored in the river and it appears that they jumped simultaneously from the steamer's gangway on to the waiting dingy with the result that the dingy was upset and both the officers were thrown into the water. The Chief Engineer of the "Lady Blake" managed to grasp stern moorings of the ship and was picked up but nothing more was seen of Mr. Turnbull and it is presumed that he was drowned.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MINISTER'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 30.

The controversy between the Bengal Legislative Council and the Calcutta University Senate over the management of the University affairs, especially financial position of the University, was revised at the meeting of the Senate last evening when they adopted the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on March 13th. This Committee considered certain reflections made by the Minister for Education in the Councilon the management of the University. The Minister was supported by a few other members who not only demanded superintendance over the management of the University but even went so far as to suggest discontinuance of Government grant. They were opposed by a majority of councillors and matters stood as it was expected that unpleasant remarks were made in course of angry speeches. The report of the Senate Committee states that it is plain that the Senate is vested with the entire management of and superintendance over, affairs concerned and property of the university and no interference on the part of the Government much less of any member there of is permissible. The Senate is under no obligation to furnish reports, returns or other information.

The Committee's conclusion is as follows:—

"Our conclusion is that the facts and arguments set out above amply establish that there was no justification for attack on the University while many of the comments were clearly without jurisdiction. There are matters in the Minister's speech which make it impossible for us to close without reference to its tone and language which we regret to state, cannot but be deemed unfortunate."

The report is signed by Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir A. Chaudhuri, Sir P. C. Ray Dr. G. Howells and Dr. B. C. Ray. The Senate adopted this report after all members of the Senate present had strongly criticised the Minister's speech.

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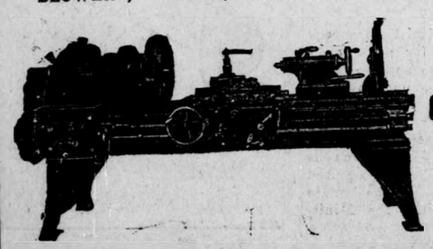

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